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COUNTY BOROUGH OF PRESTON.




REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

on the Health of the Borough
for the year
1938.

PRESTON :
R. SEED & SONS, Printers, 43 Guildhall Street.
1939.



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ANNUAL REPORT, 1938.

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HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1938-39.

The Right Worshipful the Mayor (Mr. Councillor O. A. GOODIER, J.P.).

Chairman : Mr. Alderman RICHARD DURHAM.

Vice-Chairman : Mr. Councillor J. TOPPING.

Mr. Alderman J. HERBERT.	Mr. Councillor C. W. BEETHAM,
Mr. Alderman T. C. RAINFORD, J.P.	Mr. Councillor M. WILLIAMSON.
Mrs. Alderman A. M. PIMBLETT, O.B.E., J.P.	Mr. Councillor A. WILES.
Mr. Councillor R. C. PYE, J.P.	Mr. Councillor W. GORDON.
Mr. Councillor J. HOPKINSON.	Mr. Councillor J. HOLDEN.
Mr. Councillor R. N. HULL.	Mr. Councillor R. GRENFELL.
Mrs. Councillor A. RAINFORD, J.P.	Mr. Councillor A. WILSON.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE.

Chairman : Mrs. Councillor A. RAINFORD.

The Health Committee, with the following ladies co-opted as members :—

Mrs. J. DUNBAR, J.P.	Mrs. C. WHITE.
Mrs. I. M. MARSDEN, J.P.	Mrs. E. LEES.
Mrs. TOWLER.	Mrs. H. WHITE.
Mrs. F. BARWICK, J.P.	

HOSPITALS SUB-COMMITTEE.

Chairman : Mr. Councillor R. N. HULL.

Mr. Alderman R. DURHAM.	Mrs. Councillor A. RAINFORD, J.P.
Mr. Alderman J. HERBERT.	Mr. Councillor W. GORDON.
Mr. Alderman T. C. RAINFORD, J.P.	Mr. Councillor J. TOPPING.
	Mr. Councillor C. W. BEETHAM.

THE MEDICAL SERVICE SUB-COMMITTEE OF THE EDUCATION COMMITTEE :

November, 1938.

The Right Worshipful the Mayor (Mr. Councillor O. A. GOODIER, J.P.).

Chairman : Mr. Alderman R. DURHAM.

Vice-Chairman : Mrs. Alderman A. M. PIMBLETT, O.B.E., J.P.

Mr. Alderman T. C. RAINFORD, J.P.	Mr. J. YATES.
Mr. Councillor F. JAMIESON, J.P.	Mr. W. J. HEAL.
Mr. Councillor R. C. PYE, J.P.	Mrs. WOODCOCK.
Mrs. Councillor A. RAINFORD, J.P.	Rev. R. G. F. WYATT.
Mr. Councillor T. R. FLINTOFF.	Miss E. MASHETER.
	Mrs. HEALEY.

The Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health.

INTRODUCTION.

No one with any experience would suggest that the social services in general have reached finality. The amount of work to be done with regard to such urgent problems as Housing, Nutrition and Physical Training, to say nothing of problems facing other Committees such as Education, Open Air Schools, Nursery Schools, Unemployment and Housing, will give full employment to members of the Council and their officials for many years to come.

In the autumn of 1938, the shock of political events on the Continent turned our thoughts and energies into a new channel. Air Raid Precautions, then entered into in a tentative manner, have now become a major preoccupation. We have now reached a stage when the Central Authority says that this subject must take priority and in the same breath, that the social services must not suffer. Unless a separate, or at least an augmented staff is provided, the social services are bound to suffer, firstly by the amount of time required from the officials in the preparation of schemes for training personnel, provision of depots, first aid posts and protecting buildings, and secondly by reason of the tremendous demands to be made on our financial resources necessitated by rearmament.

Apart from general impressions of the health of our town, it is difficult to find a yardstick other than statistics whereby we can satisfy ourselves that the social services, in particular the health services, are functioning properly. In recent Annual Reports, the opportunity has been taken of referring to an unfortunate trend in our life which, if persisted in, will have most disastrous social and economic effects. The fall in the birth rate which, with the exception of the distressed areas in the north-east and in south Wales, has been observed over the country as a whole, has received a slight check and in Preston the rate has slightly risen and equals the figure reached ten years ago.

The really important figure is the fertility rate, which is represented by the number of female children born of women of the reproductive age. In 1881, 100 women produced 150 girl babies—future mothers. In 1938, 100 women produced 76 girl babies, that is to say they failed to replace themselves. This country has not reproduced itself since 1925. The effect of this has been to disturb the normal balance of the people. In 1881, for every person over 60 years (mainly non-producers of either children or goods) there were six persons under 20 years of age. In 1931, for every person over 60 there were three under 20, and in 1940 there will be only two. It is quite obvious that in the very near future the death rate based upon a rapidly ageing population is bound to rise and a severe fall in the population, now concealed temporarily by the survival of the older people, is bound to occur. The immediate cause of the fall in the birth rate is the widely adopted practice of contraception. Whether the basic cause be social insecurity, housing difficulties, fear of war, love of pleasure or merely a fear of maternity instilled by excessive propaganda, would require a large scale inquiry and one about which there is at present no reliable information.

As far as Preston is concerned there is a slightly higher birth rate and a slightly lower death rate; encouraging features which may be due to the fact of improved employment in the town and district with a consequent immigration of young persons.

The improved trade conditions are reflected in the fall of the illegitimate birth rate. In the section devoted to Maternity and Child Welfare, it will be noted that nearly one half of the births were attended by midwives and that two-fifths took place in maternity homes. There has been a notable increase in the number taking place at Sharoe Green and St. Joseph's Hospital. This tendency towards hospitalisation of child birth is due mainly to an increase in the number of first births, the avoidance of disruption of domestic routine and its comparative cheapness. Infant mortality was the lowest, with the exception of the year 1934, we have experienced.

This rate while standing well with other large urban aggregates of population in the north is appreciably higher than that of the country as a whole and of the south in particular.

For the second consecutive year the maternal mortality figure is extremely low. Three women died in child-birth which yields a rate of 1.62 per 1,000 live and stillbirths.

Notwithstanding this greatly improved position the amount of puerperal morbidity or illness arising out of child-birth is regrettably high. Recent researches have shown that injuries and particularly infections at this important period of a woman's life lead to invalidity, sterility and increased liability to sepsis should a further pregnancy occur.

Notwithstanding the wide publicity given to Maternity and Child Welfare there seems to be a great deal of ignorance as to the facilities provided by the Council and a certain amount of unwillingness to make use of them.

Dr. Cliff, in what is unfortunately her last contribution to these reports, calls attention to the higher proportion of infants attending the centres, to the success of the newly established consultative obstetric service and to the smooth efficiency of the Municipal Midwives' Service. The work done among children over two years of age is well worthy of notice. Hitherto, these children ceased to attend centres and were without supervision until reaching school age. The nursery school filled an obvious gap for the small number who could be accommodated there, but it was not until the establishment of special clinics for the pre-school child that we were able even to assess the requirements of the situation. Experience has now shown that this work is of the highest possible value and should be extended at the earliest possible moment.

Consideration of space forbids more than a mention of the growth in the use made of ante-natal and post-natal clinics and also that the amalgamation of the work of the health visitors and school nurses has resulted in a larger number of visits being made to the homes of the mothers and children.

Valuable contributions to the report have been made by Mr. John Gibson, the Secretary and Superintendent of the Preston Royal Infirmary, Mr. W. Leyland, the Clerk to the National Health Insurance Committee, Mr. T. H. Bentham, Clerk to the Public Assistance Committee and Miss M. A. Cox, Manager of the Employment Exchange.

These contributions, consisting as they do of statistical material and expert comment, provide the reader with a compact symposium of the health and employment of the people as affected by conditions which, with the exception of Public Assistance, are not under the control of the Council.

The report on the Sharoe Green Hospital is satisfactory. The conception of the function of the hospital as a municipal hospital working alongside and supplementing the work of the Royal Infirmary is a plant of tender growth. Whatever difficulties there are in the fulfilment of the proper role of Sharoe Green, they can be, and are being met by free consultation and this opportunity is taken of thanking the Chairman of the Royal Infirmary, Sir William Ascroft, for the understanding, courtesy, and consideration he is always ready to give.

Recent outbreaks of water borne disease, especially the typhoid outbreak at Croydon, serve to emphasize the necessity of unceasing vigilance over the water undertaking.

As Mr. Oakes, the Water Engineer, points out, we have a supply second to none in its purity and quality, but increasing urbanisation of the vicinity of the storage reservoirs is bringing new risks of pollution which require to be dealt with in accordance with modern engineering standards.

Slow progress has been made with regard to rehousing persons living in unhealthy dwellings or areas. At the time of writing the occupants of the unfit houses in the Trinity Clearance Area have been rehoused, but those living in houses to be dealt with by compulsory purchase cannot be rehoused until valuations have been completed.

Other areas in the town are under survey, but the work has been slowed down on account of demands on the inspectors' time made by Air Raid Precautions and also by frequent changes in the inspectorate. There is to-day a big demand for experienced men, and newcomers, however well they are technically equipped for their work, take a considerable time to learn their district and to get into touch with contractors and others with whom their work must be done.

The section devoted to the inspection and supervision of food calls attention to the fact that twenty-seven per cent. of the milk consumed in the Borough is graded. There is a slow but appreciable movement towards a state of affairs when all milk will be guaranteed against the presence of dirt and the tuberculosis bacillus. Four hundred and twenty milk samples were taken for examination. Forty-two designated milk samples were all found to be free from the tuberculosis bacillus, whereas 9.5 per cent. of the remaining undesignated milk samples were found to be infected. Investigation into these positive samples discovered 31 cows suffering from the disease. As the necessary inquiries and tests take at least six weeks to complete, all these diseased animals were discharging for long periods a steady hail of their deadly product into what is the principal food of young children. The position is not improving and the cost in health and in life itself is incalculable. Milk is a substance which is ideal for the growth of bacteria and the presence of the coliform bacilli indicates contamination by intestinal content. Some contamination is inevitable, but the bacteriologist reports that 23 per cent. of ungraded raw milk samples are contaminated to some extent as against 11 per cent. in "Accredited" milks.

A reference is made to the increasing variety and improving quality of meat, poultry and cheese exposed for sale on the market. The Veterinary Surgeon's observations as to the necessity of better protection of these goods from dust is reiterated, and it is hoped that the purchase of additional land now under active consideration will enable the Markets Committee to provide the necessary facilities. The annual licensing of ancient and inefficient private slaughterhouses must continue until such times as the Markets Committee provide sufficient accommodation at the abattoir. The licensees do their utmost to conform to the Council's requirements and co-operate fully with their officers but their work and their products cannot in the nature of things receive the same hygienic supervision as can be afforded in central premises.

A marked weakness in our position is the large importation of dressed meat arriving in the town unaccompanied by entrails and without a certificate of inspection.

The extremely interesting report on " Diseases of Animals Acts " is included, on the grounds that the Council were entrusted with the work up to April 1st, 1938. On that date the Agriculture Act of 1937 took over the work as a national charge, but by arrangement with the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries the Council was enabled to retain the very valuable services of Major R. Finch in his capacity as supervisor of food inspection in general. Readers of future reports will no longer be able to harrow themselves with the doings of the warble fly and other veterinary flora and fauna.

The Borough was fairly free from epidemic diseases. The gradual decline in the number of cases of, and the deaths caused by, tuberculosis which has been in evidence for many years continues. Important factors here are the diminished density of population per house, better provision for the sick and destitute, assistance given by the Maternity and Child Welfare and Education Committees, and the isolation of infective cases at the Chestnuts Sanatorium. The Isolation Hospital has had a light year. The new cubicle block, now in the course of construction, will be greatly appreciated. Venereal diseases show an increase in the number of cases of syphilis presenting themselves for treatment. Preston is exceptional in showing such an increase and it is probably due to the large number of young men employed in labouring work at Euxton in building the munitions factory. These young men are not local or resident workers and are therefore cut off from the ordinary social life of their own community. They tend under these abnormal conditions to seek dubious distraction resulting in infection.

The greater use of in-patient treatment and new methods of treatment have materially increased the cost of maintaining the clinic.

The annual report on the School Medical Service is not an easy document to read. Underlying a formidable array of statistical matter there appears, however, the outline of a part of our social services of the utmost value; one which after thirty years' existence has not reached a static condition and which, notwithstanding the exigencies of the present troubled international situation and the parallel demands of other public services, continues to ask questions and demand replies. The attention of readers is called particularly to some of the more insistent problems raised by our work.

In the fore-part, the results of the work done at the nursery school for some of the poorest of the children compels one to ask when this form of education, in its fullest sense, will be made available for all pre-school children.

Secondly, though not less important, the Medical Officer's estimate of the school children's state of nutrition calls for some positive action. That so many children should be described as under the normal standard is a reflection upon our civilisation and although the Education Committee is not in a position to attack the problem at its roots, it cannot be said that the obvious requirements of the situation are being met. The provision of milk in the schools is satisfactory enough as far as it goes but the dinners scheme is entirely inadequate both as to the number provided for, the food provided and the conditions under which it is consumed. A scheme approved in principle by the Committee for the building of kitchens and the distribution of dinners to the schools has foundered temporarily on the question of a site. Bound up with this scheme is the provision of new central premises for the work of Medical Inspection and treatment. Modern medical work requires room for the use of apparatus and instrumental methods of diagnosis and treatment. A school clinic should inspire hygienic endeavour in parents and children and should afford the best possible working conditions for the medical, nursing and clerical staff engaged there.

The report of the work of the School Dental Surgeons is worthy of consideration. Up to the end of 1937 we were able to offer annual inspection and treatment to all children in elementary schools up to thirteen years of age. In 1938 we took in a new age group of entrants so that the scheme now embraces children from entering to school leaving age. For some time past the dental surgeons have given an annual inspection to children in the secondary and technical schools and have treated a small number recommended by the head masters and head mistresses on account of poverty of the parents. During last year there was an increased acceptance of treatment and as a result it was found impossible to get round the schools in the year. This lag is bound to increase and the success of the scheme imperilled. It is contended here that secondary school education connotes, as it does in the elementary schools, medical inspection *and* treatment and that in particular "free placers" who form a considerable portion of our secondary school population, and whose parents have made considerable sacrifices to enable their children to attend, should not have to ask for what they had as a right when in the elementary schools. If this attitude becomes the policy of the Committee different arrangements will have to be made.

Of recent years the improvement in the children's appearance, dress and demeanour has been apparent to all with eyes to see. There are fewer of them to care for and it would be absurd to attempt to whittle down the enormous influence for good exercised by their devoted teachers, but the School Medical Service may rightfully claim to have played no inconsiderable part.

These observations cannot close without a sincere acknowledgment of the consideration and encouragement always freely offered by members of the Council, both in their corporate and individual capacity. In particular thanks are offered to the Director of Education and his staff for their cordial co-operation in the work of the School Medical Service and to the doctors, dentists, nurses, sanitary inspectors and clerical assistants for their attitude towards their work and the way they have done it.

F. A. SHARPE,

Medical Officer of Health.

Cost of Services.

The following figures as to the cost of the Health Services are summarised from the annual report of the Borough Treasurer for the year ended March 31st, 1938 :—

						Expenditure			Income		
						£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Maternity and Child Welfare	...	...	...	...	...	12470	13	5	1847	16	8
Meat Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	1275	14	4	115	9	9
Public Health	...	...	...	...	...	10553	7	1	1848	3	8
Disinfecting	...	...	...	...	...	486	4	4	89	13	9
Vaccination	...	...	...	...	...	357	18	9	...		
Port Health	...	...	...	...	...	586	7	6	151	0	3
Elswick Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	875	19	11	17	10	0
Isolation Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	6974	3	0	395	16	1
Sharoe Green Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	27733	10	5	9572	0	7
Venereal Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	2419	4	4	853	8	8
Treatment of Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	13508	17	6	109	9	0
Contagious Diseases of Animals	...	...	...	...	...	448	7	2	97	3	9
Food and Drugs Act	...	...	...	...	...	367	2	7	...		
Housing of Working Classes (Overcrowding Survey)	...	...	...	...	...	273	7	9	...		
Medical Inspection and Treatment (Elem. Education)	...	...	...	...	...	6707	7	10	988	9	1
Medical Inspection (Higher Education)	...	...	...	...	...	260	0	0	...		
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	85298	5	11	16086	1	3

The figures include the grant from the Ministry of Health with regard to Port Health Administration.

The totals for the previous two years were as follows :—

Year ending March 31st, 1936 :—

Expenditure—£70,321 10s. 4d.

Income—£12,343 12s. 6d.

Year ending March 31st, 1937 :—

Expenditure—£76,581 6s. 5d.

Income—£12,386 8s. 6d.

A.—Statistics and Social Conditions of the District.

Area	5,757 acres.
Population (mid 1938)	113,200
No. of inhabited houses (end of 1938)	33,780

Summary of Social and Vital Statistics.

	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39
Rateable Value ...	£682,099	£686,982	£694,860	£699,643	£705,573
Sum represented by a penny rate ...	£2,590	£2,634	£2,685	£2,665	£2,686
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Total Rates levied ...	12 3	12 6	13 8	13 8	15 0
Rate for Public Health	1 11	1 11 ³ / ₄	2 2 ³ / ₄	2 4 ¹ / ₂	2 6 ³ / ₈
„ Highways ...	1 6 ¹ / ₈	1 5 ⁵ / ₈	1 6 ⁷ / ₈	1 5 ³ / ₄	1 8 ⁵ / ₈
„ Scavenging	0 4 ⁷ / ₈	0 5	0 5	0 5	0 5 ¹ / ₂
„ House Refuse	0 7 ³ / ₄	0 7 ⁵ / ₈	0 7 ⁷ / ₈	0 7 ¹ / ₈	0 7 ³ / ₈
„ Sewerage ...	0 9 ⁵ / ₈	0 10 ¹ / ₈	0 10 ³ / ₈	0 11 ⁷ / ₈	1 1 ⁵ / ₈
	Total	Males	Females	Birth Rate	
Live Births—Legitimate	1653	824	829	14.60	
Illegitimate ...	113	58	55	1.00	
No. of Still Births ...	79	Rate per 1,000 Total Births 43			
Deaths—Nett ...	1,473	Rate (corrected) per 1,000 population...14.44			
Percentage of Total Deaths occurring in Public Institutions				43.18	
Number of Marriages—1103.			Marriage Rate—9.74.		
Number of women dying in, or in consequence of, child birth :—					
		Deaths	Rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births		
From Sepsis ...	...	3	1.62		
From other causes	...	—	0.00		
Death rates of infants under one year of age per 1,000 births :—					
Legitimate—72.		Illegitimate—53.		Total—71.	
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	...	...	...	...	224
„ Measles at all ages	...	...	...	...	13
„ Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	1
„ Diarrhoea (under two years)	...	...	...	...	4

B.—General Provision of Health Services for the Area.

1. Public Health Officers of the Authority.

(a) MEDICAL.

Medical Officer of Health, School Medical Officer, Port Medical Officer, Tuberculosis Officer	... ..	F. A. Sharpe, M.D. (LOND.), B.S., D.P.H.
Deputy Medical Officer of Health, Clinical Tuberculosis Officer	... ..	J. Walker, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H. (VICT.).
Assistant School Medical Officers	... ..	H. Craig, L.R.C.S. & P., L.R.C.P.S. G. F. H. McLean, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.
Dental Surgeons	... ..	J. C. Knowles, L.D.S. G. Williams, L.D.S. J. L. Jacques, L.D.S., R.C.S. (EDIN.) (Honorary) A. Berry, L.D.S.
Assistant Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare	... ..	M. E. Cliff, M.D., CH.B. (MANCH.), D.P.H. (LOND.) (Part-time) B. Harrison, M.B., CH.B. (EDIN.) (Part-time) I. Taylor Walsh, M.B., CH.B., D.C.O.G. (EDIN.)
Ophthalmic Surgeon	... (Part-time)	Walter Sykes, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
Orthopædic Surgeon	... (Part-time)	G. E. Thomas, M.B., CH.B., B.S., M.CH. ORTH., F.R.C.S. (EDIN.).
Venereal Diseases Officer	... (Part-time)	W. H. Pimblett, M.B., C.M. (EDIN.). Preston Royal Infirmary (died 5th April, 1938). R. C. Shaw, M.S.E. (VICT.), F.R.C.S. (ENG.) (appointed 8th February, 1938)
Obstetrician	... ..	W. Simpson, M.D. (GLASGOW), D.C.O.G.
Pathologist	... (Part-time)	F. B. Smith, M.C., M.A., M.D., B.CH. (CANTAB.), Preston Royal Infirmary.
Medical Superintendent, Sharoe Green Hospital	... ..	J. Laurie, M.B., CH.B. (EDIN.) F.R.C.S. (EDIN.), M.R.C.P. (EDIN.)
Visiting Surgeon	... ..	J. Eastwood Sykes, F.R.C.S. (ENG.), F.R.C.S. (EDIN.)
Assistant Medical Officer	... ..	A. M. Sewell, M.B., CH.B. (EDIN.)

District Medical Officers and Public Vaccinators (Part-time)	D. J. Davies, M.B., B.S. (LOND.), B.SC. (WALES), F.R.C.S. (EDIN.). T. Pimley, M.B., C.M. (ABERD.). G. W. Pimblett, M.B., CH.B. (CANTAB.), M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. R. Slater, M.B., CH.B. J. J. B. Dias, M.B., CH.B. M. J. Brady, M.B., B.CH. A. S. Holden, M.B., CH.B.
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(b) OTHERS.

Veterinary Officer	Richard Finch, M.C., F.R.C.V.S., D.V.S.M.
Borough Analyst (Part-time)	W. H. Roberts, F.I.C.
Senior Sanitary Inspector... ..	W. E. Weir, M.R.SAN.I., M.S.I.A., 1.2.3.4.
Sanitary Inspectors	J. B. Cook, ¹ , C. V. Smith, ^{1.2} , J. Mains, ^{1.2.3} , B. Lewis, ^{1.2} (until 10th December, 1938), V. N. Page, ^{1.2.3} , C. Chesterman, ¹ , A. F. Standish (appointed 1st February, 1938).
For Food	W. R. White, ^{1.2} .
Port Health	A. Clarkson, ^{1.2.3} (resigned 10th December, 1938). B. Lewis, ^{1.2} (from 11th December, 1938).
Vaccination Officer	H. Smith.
Superintendent Public Health and School Nurse	M. R. Mindham (appointed 2nd May, 1938).
Public Health and School Nurses and Tuberculosis Nurse	M. M. Bottomley, E. A. Cooper, E. Park, D. Lafferty, R. Cole, F. P. Harrop, A. Rigby, A. Edmondson, E. M. Bond, E. B. Manning (Masseuse), A. Butterfield, D. G. King, G. Whalley, M. E. Booth, E. B. Pilkington, G. Downing.

Matron, Infectious Diseases Hospital ...	C. La Motte.
Matron, Chestnuts Sanatorium ...	... F. Keene.
Matron, Sharoe Green Hospital ...	... M. Blundell.
Chief Clerk ...	... W. Sharp.
Clerical Staff ...	... H. Beggs, F. Garlington, R. Harrison ¹ , C. Blakeley, H. Barton, E. Worth ¹ , R. H. Bridge, H. J. Dallas, M. Barnett, T. Gray, D. Pendlebury, V. Bateson, F. Wignall, I. Knowles, I. Pinder, M. Knowles, B. Thornton, T. Rimmer, M. Croft, S. Hoggarth, A. Ratcliffe, E. M. Cottam, D. Richardson and D. Wormald.

1. Holds Sanitary Inspector's Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute.
2. „ Meat and Other Foods „ „ „ „ „ „
3. „ Smoke Inspector's „ „ „ „ „ „
4. Holds Royal Sanitary Institute's Certificate of Advanced Knowledge in Administrative and Technical Work and duties of a Sanitary Inspector.

2. Nursing in the Home.

(a) General.

The Council contributes £200 per annum to the Preston District Nursing Association, and is represented on the committee of management. The Association is organised into ward committees. The Provident Scheme provides a substantial portion of the revenue. The work during 1938 showed a large increase over that done in 1937. The organisation is well supported and is increasing its scope of usefulness and service. In addition to the above Association, the Roman Catholic Church maintains five nursing sisters, members of religious orders, in the Moorfields Convent, and a similar number in a Home in Moor Park Avenue. Most of these nurses are fully trained; their duties include not only nursing, but such other domestic duties as may arise.

(b) Infectious Diseases.

The Preston District Nursing Association undertakes the nursing of measles, whooping cough, pneumonia, and other cases of infectious disease not usually treated at the Isolation Hospital.

3. Midwives Practising in the Area.

Number of State Certified Midwives ...	33
Number of bona-fide midwives, i.e., possessing no certificate but placed on the Register of Midwives in 1902 ...	1

Thirty-four midwives gave notice of intention to practise during the year, ten of whom were appointed as salaried midwives. Of the remaining 24, three were compensated under Section 5 (1) and (2) of the Midwives Act, 1936, and

one died, leaving twenty midwives in private practice at the end of the year. Twelve of these are employed in maternity hospitals or homes and do no domiciliary midwifery.

A non-medical supervisor was appointed in November, 1937.

4. National Health Insurance.

Mr. W. Leyland, Clerk to the Preston Insurance Committee, has kindly supplied the following information.

The number of persons in the County Borough area entitled to Medical Benefit on 31st December, 1938, was 62,391. Of this number 61,895 were members of Approved Societies, the remaining 496 being Deposit Contributors. The total is an increase of 3,795 on the previous year's figure of 58,596. The provisions of the National Health Insurance (Juvenile Contributors and Young Persons) Act, 1937, are largely responsible for the increase of these numbers.

The mean number of insured persons actually on doctors' lists for the year was 56,879, and the number on the list of Approved Institutions was 1,560.

In 1938 the number of prescriptions issued was 283,644, and was a decrease of 23,375 on the 1937 figure. The average number of prescriptions issued per insured person was 4.99 as compared with 5.62 for 1937 and 5.50 for 1936.

The total drug bill for 1938 was £9,981 13s. 6d., the average cost per insured person being 3s. 6.12d. Other years' figures are 1937—3s. 10.28d., 1936—3s. 9.08d., 1935—3s. 7.99d., and 1934—3s. 7.3d.

Under the scheme for testing medicines and appliances, 15 tests were taken at different chemists' establishments in the Borough and reported on by an independent analyst. One case was referred to the Pharmaceutical Service Sub-Committee for further investigation.

The arrangements were continued with the Preston Royal Infirmary whereby the services of the Pathological Laboratory are placed at the disposal of insurance doctors for examination and reports. During a twelve months' period (1st July, 1937—30th June, 1938) 116 patients were referred to this Department and 288 reports received. Thirty-four insurance doctors made use of the services of the Laboratory under this scheme.

On 31st December, 1938, there were 58 practitioners under agreement with the Insurance Committee. This number includes all assistants and the resident medical officer of the Preston Friendly Societies' Medical Association and is a decrease of four on the figure for 1937. At the same date there were 48 chemists' establishments in the Borough undertaking insurance dispensing. This figure is an increase of three on that of the previous year.

A comparative table covering the years 1930-38 showing the estimated population, the number of insured persons, and the number of prescriptions issued, is given below :—

Year.		Estimated Population.		Insured Persons.		No. of Prescriptions Issued.
1930	...	126,100	...	59,833	...	280,924
1931	...	120,100	...	59,898	...	294,131
1932	...	118,500	...	59,512	...	287,197
1933	...	117,800	...	58,165	...	306,926
1934	...	117,490	...	56,708	...	286,760
1935	...	116,200	...	56,733	...	285,198
1936	...	115,200	...	57,439	...	297,148
1937	...	113,600	...	58,596	...	307,019
1938	...	113,600	...	62,391	...	283,644

5 Poor Law Medical Out-Relief.

The duties of a District Medical Officer as laid down in the Public Assistance Order, 1930, and the Districts with the Medical Officers attached, were described in the report for 1931.

The Medical Officers paid 1,215 visits to patients in their homes, and held 1,692 consultations in their respective surgeries.

Outdoor relief paid in respect of the Borough :—

Year.						Amount.		
						£	s.	d.
1921	...	...	...	...	...	12133	16	0
1922	...	...	...	...	...	11692	1	7
1923	...	...	...	...	...	11384	12	11
1924	...	...	...	...	...	7253	17	1
1925	...	...	...	...	...	9105	8	7
1926	...	...	...	...	...	12137	0	6
1927	...	...	...	...	...	11924	10	3
1928	...	...	...	...	...	11123	3	10
1929	...	...	...	...	...	9764	13	1
1930	...	...	...	...	...	7974	7	2
1931	...	...	...	...	...	10615	2	10
1932	...	...	...	...	...	16733	4	4
1933	...	...	...	...	...	20155	1	2
1934	...	...	...	...	...	29321	3	8
1935	...	...	...	...	...	39606	3	1
1936	...	...	...	...	...	37928	1	3
1938	...	...	...	...	...	40765	9	2

6. Work done for the Preston Borough by the Pathological Department of the Royal Infirmary, Preston, during 1938.

Dr. F. B. Smith, Pathologist, supplies the following information :—

Specimen.	Examination carried out.							Number
Blood	Glucose tolerance test ...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„	Sugar ...	...	...	...	...	...	8
„	Culture ...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„	Full count ...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„	Follow-up count ...	...	...	...	...	...	2
„	Agglutination ...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Cerebro-Spinal								
Fluid	General and culture ...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Faeces	? Typhoid ...	...	...	...	...	...	6
„	? Dysentery ...	...	...	...	...	...	184
„	General and Culture ...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„	? B. Tuberculosis ...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Fluids	Bacteriological ...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Hairs	? Ringworm ...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Milk	Microscopical ? B. Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	7
„	Inoculation „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	406
„	B. Coli content ...	...	...	...	...	...	399
„	Bacterial count ...	...	...	...	...	...	2
„	Methylene Blue Reductase Test	...	...	...	...	...	398
Pus	Film ? Gonococci ...	...	...	...	...	...	28
„	Culture added ...	...	...	...	...	...	4
„	? B. Tuberculosis ...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„	General film and culture	...	...	...	...	...	1
Sputum	? B. Tuberculosis ...	...	...	...	...	...	656
„	General film and culture	...	...	...	...	...	5
Swabs	? B. Diphtheria ...	...	...	...	...	...	1516
„	Test for virulence ...	...	...	...	...	...	4
„	? haemolytic streptococci	...	...	...	...	...	247
„	? Vincent's Angina ...	...	...	...	...	...	89
„	Full culture ...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Urine	? Typhoid ...	...	...	...	...	...	2
„	General ...	...	...	...	...	...	9
„	Culture added ...	...	...	...	...	...	7
„	Sugar and ketones only	...	...	...	...	...	7
Water	Bacteriological ...	...	...	...	...	...	41
Sundries	...	Ice cream—bacteriological	...	...	...	...	...	78
„	„ „ ? B. Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	1
„	Rats—? evidence of plague	...	...	...	...	...	14
„	Butter—? B. Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	3
„	Foreign body—bacteriological	...	...	...	...	...	2
„	Grapes—? Dysentery (bunches)	...	...	...	...	...	3
„	Fluids—inoculated ? B. Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	3
Total ...								4160

In addition to the above figures (and not included in them), during 1938 the following examinations were made for the V.D. department :—

Serum—? spirochaetes 41
 Smears—? Gonococci 1974

2015

7. Hospitals.

Preston Royal Infirmary.

Mr. John Gibson, the Superintendent and Secretary, has kindly supplied the following details :—

The principal general hospital in the district is the Preston Royal Infirmary, a voluntary hospital of some 333 beds, with a convalescent home for men at " The Willows," Ashton (26 beds) and for women and children at Lostock Hall (46 beds), 405 beds in all. The Hospital offers a complete range of service, is adequately equipped and fully staffed by resident and non-resident and honorary medical officers. A new medical ward for women was opened on the 1st January, 1938, by the conversion and extension of the old maternity ward.

The number of in-patients treated during the year was 7,211, as against 6,718 in the previous year. The daily average number of beds occupied at the Infirmary was 315, as compared with 293 in 1937, and the average length of stay 15.8 days.

Six hundred and ninety-two of the patients were transferred to the Lostock Hall Convalescent Hospital for women and children, where the average daily occupation of beds was 34 and the average stay of patients 17.6 days. Four hundred and ninety patients were also transferred to " The Willows " Convalescent Hospital for men in Pedder's Lane, Ashton-on-Ribble, where the daily occupation of beds was 23 and the average stay 16.9 days each. Fifty-eight persons were sent for recuperative treatment to the Southport Convalescent Hospital and fifty to the Devonshire Hospital, Buxton, for treatment of rheumatic conditions.

In the Maternity Department 866 patients were confined and 818 living babies born. One patient died after transfer to the puerperal fever unit at the Sharoe Green Hospital.

Last year's record in the Out-Patients' Department has been exceeded—36,480 patients were treated (an increase of 1,612) including 14,013 accident and casualty cases, 3,706 eye, ear, nose and throat, 2,439 surgical, 1,085 artificial sunlight, 629 pre-natal, 1,028 pathological, and 21 visited at home, 749 medical, 1,906 dental, 7,631 X-ray, 1,513 massage and electrical, 714 orthopædic, 213 radium, 80 mental, and 661 venereal diseases. The average number of out-patients treated daily was 668.

The total expenditure of the Infirmary was £67,668 11s. 8d., of which £59,885 13s. 2d. represented ordinary maintenance and £7,782 18s. 6d. extensions, improvements and special equipment. The income was £70,306 13s. 6d.

The arrangements with the Christie Cancer Hospital and Holt Radium Institute, Manchester, whereby the Infirmary has the use of the radium belonging to and the services of the radium specialists attached to the joint

hospitals, has again proved a great boon to the unfortunate sufferers from malignant disease in this area.

It appears that the greater part of the recommendations contained in the recent Government Report have already been anticipated and that the service is capable of providing any extension of the facilities that may be required under the provisions of the Cancer Bill now before Parliament.

The following additional Clinics have been established during the year :—

1. Asthma, with a Duke-Fingard Inhalation Room.
2. Diseases of the Heart.
3. Dermatology.

with provision for beds in each of these categories. A vacuum respirator (" Iron Lung ") has been added to the equipment by the gift of Lord Nuffield.

Three hundred and thirty-seven persons were treated as a result of motor traffic accidents. Of these, 134 were in-patients, who occupied beds for an average of 13 beds daily. The cost of treatment was £1,405 8s. 2d., towards which £787 os. 10d. was recovered, leaving £618 7s. 4d. (44 per cent.) to be paid out of the general funds of the Infirmary.

In the Nurses' Training School, 131 applications for training were received and 20 candidates selected. 23 nurses passed the Final Examination and 17 the Preliminary Examination of the General Nursing Council, at first entry. 17 pupil midwives obtained the Diploma of the Central Midwives' Board.

The hours of the day nurses have been reduced to 52 per week, and those of the night nurses lowered considerably.

The Board of Management have decided to proceed with the erection of a new orthopaedic block, as well as an adult eye ward, a number of single wards for private patients, the necessary accommodation for the additional nurses, as well as extensions to the main kitchen and administrative offices.

The Board of Management have continued cordial relations with the Local Authorities. A Joint Advisory Committee has been formed with the Preston Corporation in an effort to co-ordinate still further the work of the various hospitals.

SHAROE GREEN HOSPITAL.

General.

During the year 1938, 1,689 persons were admitted to the hospital, 1,429 were discharged and 283 died.

A decrease of 143 in admissions to the general wards of the hospital was compensated by an increase of 156 in maternity admissions, the net increase in total admissions on the 1937 figure being 13.

Patient days numbered 68,252, an increase of 8,252 on the preceding year, and the average length of stay also showed a slight rise, the figure being 40 days for 1938 as compared with 37 for last year. These returns again illustrate the tendency towards replacement of acute short-stay illnesses by chronic long-stay ailments.

Comparative returns for the years 1932-38, inclusive, are summarised in the following table :—

	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938
In Hospital, Jan. 1st ...	...	169	171	138	175	143	204
Admissions	1327	1407	1583	1694	1739	1676	1689
Discharges	1089	1150	1377	1390	1450	1314	1429
Deaths	258	255	239	267	321	301	283
In Hospital, Dec. 31st	169	171	138	175	143	204	181
Patient Days ... ..	...	...	54556	57444	55026	59700	68252
Average length of stay	...	...	34	35	28	37	40

Hospital Wards.

The work in the general wards of the hospital was encumbered by the severe tax placed on accommodation, as a result of extensive reconstructions. This fact, combined with the increasing intake of chronic illnesses, wholly contributed to the fall in admissions to these wards during the year.

Medical Work.

The development of the scientific aspect of this work was continued during the year. Pathological and Bacteriological investigations were again shared by the hospital's own laboratory and that of the Preston Royal Infirmary, under the direction of Dr. F. B. Smith.

In 1938, 305 specimens were examined at the Royal Infirmary and 920 at Sharoe Green Hospital. Compared with the figures for 1937, these returns represent a decrease of 93 in examination made at the Infirmary, and an increase of 73 examinations made at Sharoe Green Hospital.

In addition, 193 X-ray examinations were made on hospital patients at the radiological department of the Royal Infirmary.

As in previous years, massage and electro-medical therapy were conducted by the staff of the Preston Royal Infirmary Massage Department.

Surgical Work.

138 operations were performed during the year. Of these, 70 constituted major operations and 68 minor.

Clinics.

The institution of follow-up and consultative clinics for medical and surgical patients met with considerable success.

During the year 1938, 373 patients attended these clinics. Of these, 148 persons had formerly been in-patients of the hospital. The remainder were dealt with as out-patients throughout their period of treatment.

Dental Treatment.

96 persons were treated for dental affections by Mr. A. E. Berry. 37 of these cases were from Preston Institution and 59 were hospital cases.

Classification of Diseases.

Table "A" constitutes a systematic classification of the cases dealt with in the general wards during the year.

TABLE "A."

1938—Discharges and Deaths: 1,102

	Discharges.	Deaths.
1. Diseases caused by infection or infestation ...	34	6
2. Diseases of the Nervous System :		
(a) Organic disorders, tumours, hæmorrhage, inflammation, etc. ...	81	64
(b) Functional disorders ...	31	—
3. Diseases of the eye, ear and nose ...	7	—
4. Diseases of the circulatory system ...	105	81
5. Diseases of the blood and blood forming organs ...	13	1
6. Diseases of the endocrine glands ...	6	1
7. Diseases of the breast ...	5	7
8. Diseases of the respiratory system ...	113	50
9. Diseases of the digestive system ...	106	23
10. Diseases due to disorders of nutrition or metabolism	14	—
11. Diseases of the generative system :		
(a) Males ...	17	5
(b) Females ...	44	6
(i) Associated with pregnancy and parturition	88	2
12. Diseases of bones and joints, muscles, faciæ, bursæ ...	24	2
13. Diseases of areolar tissue ...	22	2
14. Diseases of the skin ...	36	3
15. Diseases of the urinary organs ...	19	27
16. Injuries, general and local ...	29	1
17. Miscellaneous ...	26	1
	<hr/> 820	<hr/> 282

Deaths.

The proportion of deaths to total admissions was unduly high, and represented a percentage of 16.70. This figure, however, included cases dying from inoperable cancer (53), senility and its complications (86) and cases, admitted in a moribund condition, dying within 24 hours of admission (21). The exclusion of these three categories gave a corrected death rate of 7.22.

28 infants died under the age of one year.

Maternity Wards.

618 patients were admitted to the Maternity Department during 1938, an increase of 156 on the figure of 462 for 1937.

Of these patients, 548 were delivered at or near full term. The corresponding figure for last year was 406, representing an increase of 142 actual deliveries in 1938.

Table " B " summarises the work of the Department, but does not include abortions and miscarriages. Details of these appear in the table dealing with cases admitted to the general wards (Table " A," 14 (b) (i)).

TABLE " B."

In Hospital, 1st January, 1938	...	...	...	22
Admissions	...	...	...	618
Discharges	...	...	...	609
Deaths	...	...	...	2
In Hospital 31st December, 1938	...	...	...	30
Patients delivered :				
Normal deliveries	...	...	495	
Abnormal deliveries	...	...	53	
			—	548
Births :				
Live Births	...	...	535	
Stillbirths	...	...	20	
			—	555

The proportion of first pregnancies to second and subsequent ones was 315 : 233.

Deaths.

One mother died twelve hours after confinement as a result of obstetric shock.

She was a booked case and had been treated throughout the pregnancy for a severe anæmia. The confinement was normal in every respect and delivery spontaneous.

The second case was also a booked case. During the pregnancy she was treated for toxæmia and for chronic rheumatic endocarditis.

She was delivered by forceps, subsequently developed a puerperal infection and died one month after delivery. Death was due to acute infective endocarditis following puerperal septicæmia.

There were 21 neo-natal deaths, 20 infants being under 14 days old and one infant over 14 days.

Ante-natal Clinic.

During 1938, 553 patients presented themselves for first examinations.

The total number of attendances was 3,177 representing an average attendance of 5.3 per patient.

Post-natal Clinic.

222 mothers and infants attended the post-natal clinic for examinations and treatment.

Puerperal Ward.

42 cases were admitted to this unit in 1938, an increase of 3 over admissions for the previous year.

Returns for the year are represented as follows :—

In Hospital 1st January, 1938	...	...	...	4
Admissions	...	...	...	42
Discharges	...	...	...	38
Deaths	...	...	...	4
In Hospital 31st December, 1938	...	...	...	4

Admissions were derived from the following sources :—

Preston Borough	...	...	...	18
County Area :				
Adlington	...	...	...	1
Bamber Bridge	...	...	...	2
Broughton	...	...	...	1
Chorley	...	...	...	4
Claughton	...	...	...	1
Fleetwood	...	...	...	6
Hoghton	...	...	...	1
Hutton	...	...	...	1
Kirkham	...	...	...	1
Leyland	...	...	...	1
Morecambe	...	...	...	1
New Longton	...	...	...	1
Poulton-le-Fylde	...	...	...	1
Thornton	...	...	...	1
Whitestake	...	...	...	1
			—	—
			18	24
			—	—
Total	...	...	...	42
			—	—

Deaths.

Of the 4 fatal cases, 3 were admitted from within the Borough and 1 from the County area.

Medical Staff.

On the resignation of Dr. M. B. Milne, Dr. B. G. Petrie, M.B., Ch.B., was appointed Junior Assistant Medical Officer.

An additional Junior Assistant Medical Officer was appointed during the year in the person of Dr. E. Scott, M.B., Ch.B.

On the resignation of Dr. Petrie, Dr. E. A. Greenhalgh, M.B., Ch.B., was appointed as Junior Assistant Medical Officer.

In the absence of Dr. A. M. Sewell, undertaking a post graduate course in Midwifery and Gynæcology at the Rotunda Hospital, Dublin, Dr. A. C. Robertson, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., was appointed Temporary Senior Assistant Medical Officer.

Nursing Staff.

On the resignation of Sister E. Evers, Miss E. Caregan, Staff Nurse, was appointed Sister to Male " B " Ward, as from March 1st. In succession to Sister K. Lamb, Maternity Night Sister, Miss R. V. Stones commenced duties on the same date.

During the year, nine staff nurses were appointed to various duties for periods of upwards of six months.

Ten pupil midwives undertook the course of training provided by the hospital.

Sixteen probationers commenced training for the general hospital and state certificates.

The results of the nurses' examinations for the year were : —

Examination	Candidates		Successes	
Preliminary State	...	5	...	5
Final State	...	5	...	5
C.M.B.	...	10	...	6

Reconstruction and New Buildings.

The reconstruction of the sanitary annexes and the general hospital wards was proceeded with during the year.

The erection of the X-ray Department and the reconstruction of the communicating corridor between the Jackson Block and the main hospital building was commenced.

Acknowledgments.

This opportunity is taken to express gratitude to the clergy of all denominations for their ever ready assistance in the spiritual welfare of the patients, also to the donors of the most welcome gifts of toys, magazines, books, fruit, flowers, vegetables, etc., etc.

8. **Maternity and Nursing Homes.**

There were six maternity and nursing homes in operation at the end of 1937, and one new one was opened during the year, one, however, closed before the end of the year. At the end of 1938 there were six homes registered. Two applications were made by the management of institutions, and exemptions granted, under Section 6 of the Nursing Homes Registration Act, 1927.

9. **Maternal Mortality.**

The enquiries instituted on behalf of the Maternal Mortality Committee set up by the Ministry of Health have been continued. Details of these enquiries are given in the Maternity and Child Welfare section of the report. Every notified case of puerperal pyrexia is the subject of an inquiry.

10. **Institutional provision for unmarried mothers, illegitimate infants and homeless children.**

There is no provision for unmarried mothers other than that provided by the Public Assistance Committee. Illegitimate infants and homeless infants are maintained in the children's nursery in the Preston Institution up to the age of three years; and from over that age Roman Catholic children are maintained at the St. Vincent Orphanage for Boys and the Moorfield Convent for Girls; Protestant boys and girls are maintained at the Cottage Homes, Brockholes View. In September, 1931, the Council decided "that financial assistance granted by the Council to expectant mothers by way of the provision of maternity home accommodation, be granted solely through the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee."

11. **Institutional Provision for Mental Defectives.**

Educable children are provided for by the Education Committee. Children between seven and 16 years of age and educable and requiring institutional care are sent to Calderstones Certified Institution, Allerton Priory, and Pontville, Ormskirk. Idiots and imbeciles are dealt with by the Lancashire Mental Hospitals Committee. Male adult defectives are accommodated at the Ribchester Institution, and female defectives at the Preston Institution.

12. **Ambulance facilities.**

(a) An ambulance is maintained at the Isolation Hospital for the removal of cases of infectious disease.

(b) There is a service maintained at the Fire Station for accident cases and urgent removals to hospital; there is also an ambulance maintained at the Preston Royal Infirmary for conveyance of patients to and from the convalescent homes, and an ambulance at the Sharoe Green Hospital for the conveyance of patients into the hospital or to other institutions.

13. **Clinics and Treatment Centres.**

There are no out-patient departments under the control of the Local Authority. The various clinics and treatment centres were shown in the tabular statement in the report for 1930.

14. Local Government Act, 1929.

The administrative arrangements under the above Act were described in the report for 1930.

15. Blind Persons Act, 1920.

One hundred and eight persons were examined with a view to admission to the Register of Blind Persons. Of these 76 were judged to be “so blind as to be unable to perform any work for which eyesight is essential.” The remaining 32 were not so certified.

Analysis of the data for the year reveals :—

	Certified blind under the Act.		Not certified		Total.
Congenital, hereditary & developmental	—	...	1	...	1
Myopic error	10	...	4	...	14
Other errors of refraction	—	...	3	...	3
Primary glaucoma	3	...	3	...	6
Primary cataract	27	...	10	...	37
Primary optic atrophy	5	...	—	...	5
Tumour, intra-ocular	2	...	—	...	2
Amblyopia ex anopsia	1	...	—	...	1
Ophthalmia neonatorum	2	...	1	...	3
Local infection of coats of eye	7	...	1	...	8
Specific fevers	1	...	—	...	1
Chronic septicæmia	5	...	—	...	5
Industrial trauma	3	...	—	...	3
Non-industrial trauma	—	...	3	...	3
Non-industrial disease	1	...	1	...	2
Cerebral vascular lesions	3	...	—	...	3
Diabetes	4	...	2	...	6
Nephritis	—	...	1	...	1
Other general diseases	2	...	2	...	4
	—	...	—	...	—
	76	...	32	...	108
	—	...	—	...	—

Altogether there are 449 persons on the register and these are placed as follows :—

Blind persons employed at approved workshops	30
Blind persons employed in their own homes	6
Blind persons employed elsewhere	3
Blind persons unemployable	396
Blind persons not training, but trainable	—
Blind children under 16 years of age	7
Blind trainees over 16 years of age	7

16. Unemployment Situation—April, 1938 to March, 1939.

Miss M. A. Cox, Manager of the Employment Exchange, has kindly supplied the following information:—

There was a general increase in the number registered as unemployed during the year ending March, 1939, compared with the corresponding period of 1937/38.

The average number registered throughout the year under review was 7,918, comprising 4,643 men and 3,275 women. The average for the year ending March, 1938, was 5,900, comprising 3,860 men and 2,040 women.

The following statement gives the number of persons registered in each month during the year and, for purposes of comparison, the corresponding totals for each month in the preceding year:—

1938	MEN		WOMEN		Total in 1938-9	Total in 1937-8
	Wholly Unem- ployed	Tempor- arily Stopped	Wholly Unem- ployed	Tempor- arily Stopped		
April	3,110	816	1,952	1,219	7,097	5,678
May	3,332	2092	1,210	2,339	8,973	6,158
June	3,215	992	2,143	1,000	7,350	4,727
July	3,080	1027	2,117	1,349	7,573	4,523
August	3,071	1267	2,067	1,604	8,009	4,967
September ...	3,212	1086	2,179	1,567	8,044	4,936
October	3,117	953	2,181	1,246	7,497	4,652
November ...	3,466	919	2,097	1,039	7,521	5,259
December ...	3,841	858	2,084	870	7,653	5,901
1939						
January	4,435	1,331	2,030	1,026	8,822	8,150
February ...	4,248	1,236	2,098	804	8,386	8,244
March	4,190	822	2,224	855	8,091	7,609

There was only a slight variation in the figures relating to the wholly unemployed section of the register from the beginning of the period under review until November, 1938, but during the following months there was a marked increase and by March, 1939 the figure had risen to 6,414 compared with 5,062 in April, 1938.

The average number of persons registered in this section throughout the whole year was 5,558, of which 3,526 were men and 2,032 were women, compared with 3,029 men and 1,271 women during the corresponding period last year.

The "temporarily stopped" register (i.e., persons who may normally be expected to return to their former employment) varied with suspensions of cotton operatives on systematic short time and of outdoor workers in the building and allied trades on account of weather conditions.

The average number registered in this section throughout the year was 2,359, 1,116 men and 1,243 women, compared with 1,600, 830 men and 770 women during the 1938 period.

Cotton Industry.

The Spinning Section of the industry has shown little variation compared with the previous year and the average number of persons registered as unemployed remained in the region of 720 throughout the period under review.

The manufacturing side continued to decline until the end of 1938 and although there has been some improvement during the last four months there is still considerable under-employment and systematic short time working at many mills in the area.

The average monthly figures of persons registered as unemployed was 2,060, 421 men and 1,639 women.

Building Trade.

This industry continued steady until October, 1938, after which there was a sudden increase in unemployment, and the average number registered during the last five months of the period was 660 as compared with 380 during the preceding seven months.

The completion of Messrs. Courtalds new factory and the abnormally severe winter season are the main factors responsible for this increase.

Works of Construction.

With the gradual completion of the Euxton Munition factory and various schemes provided by the Preston Corporation the number of persons registered as unemployed in this industry has steadily increased, reaching the peak figure of 752 in December, 1938, as compared with 380 in April, 1938, and 420 in December, 1937.

There has been a slight improvement during the month of March and the figure now stands at 689.

General Engineering.

The employment position in the Engineering industry has continued to be good throughout the period and the demand for skilled workmen has exceeded the supply.

The average monthly figure of persons registered as unemployed during the year was 157, or 7.3% of the total number of persons classified as employed in the industry in this area. The shortage of skilled workers has rendered overtime necessary at many firms on certain sections of the work and there is every indication that the industry will continue busy for some considerable time.

Coach Building.

There has been a general improvement in the industry throughout the period, particularly in the earlier months and the average number of persons registered as unemployed was 103 as compared with 163 during the corresponding period ending March, 1938.

Leading firms in the area have a number of orders on their books, but periodic suspensions are unavoidable in the organisation of the work as it affects various departments.

There is no reason to anticipate any change in the general position in the near future.

The foregoing information relates to persons aged 18 to 64 and does not include juveniles between the ages of 14 and 17 years.

The following statement shows the number of adults and juveniles registered as unemployed at a date in December during the past 14 years.

Year		Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
1924	...	2,595	910	41	29	3,575
1925	...	2,479	710	77	64	3,330
1926	...	5,068	6,302	136	141	11,647
1927	...	2,788	1,829	127	111	4,855
1928	...	4,580	2,446	Figures not available		7,026
1929	...	5,322	5,805	213	219	11,559
1930	...	8,516	8,409	222	309	17,456
1931	...	7,421	4,048	306	350	12,125
1932	...	7,963	3,297	302	265	11,827
1933	...	6,635	3,087	216	206	10,144
1934	...	6,042	3,119	170	125	9,456
1935	...	6,092	2,979	153	173	9,397
1936	...	4,981	2,022	105	60	7,168
1937	...	3,939	2,050	45	76	6,110
1938	...	4,699	2,954	131	112	7,896

During the year 1938 there was a decrease in the number of engagements made by local employers through the medium of the Exchange service, but a considerable increase in the number of men placed in other districts owing mainly to heavy demands for labour by the contractors on the Euxton Munition Site.

The actual figures are as follows :—

1938	Placed in employment locally.		Placed in employment in other districts.		Total
Men	4,234	...	1,152	5,386
Women	1,613	...	227	1,840

Included in the above figures are 630 men and 30 women who were brought forward from other districts to fill local vacancies.

The Director of Education has supplied the following figures relating to Juvenile Employment :—

1938					Boys.		Girls.	
March	...	...	...	...	114	...	199	
April	...	...	...	...	92	...	246	
May	...	...	...	...	214	...	448	
June	...	...	...	...	109	...	125	
July	...	...	...	...	107	...	137	
August	...	...	...	...	219	...	334	
September	...	...	...	...	185	...	219	
October	...	...	...	...	192	...	330	
November	...	...	...	...	151	...	137	
December	...	...	...	...	131	...	112	
1939								
January	...	...	...	...	235	...	286	
February	...	...	...	...	214	...	194	

APPENDIX
TO
SECTION B.

TABLE B 1.

WARD	Census 1931	Estimated Population June, 1938	Nett Deaths	Rate per 1000 living	Births	Rate per 1000 living	Deaths of Infants	Infant Mortality per 1000 born
St. John's ...	11498	10994	157	14.28	183	16.64	14	57
Avenham ...	7242	6822	98	14.36	88	12.90	5	76
Christ Church ...	7095	6560	104	15.85	106	16.15	12	113
Ashton ...	9343	8873	121	13.64	128	14.42	8	62
Maudland ...	10501	10033	143	14.25	157	15.64	11	70
St. Peter's ...	10022	9522	106	11.13	127	13.34	7	55
Moorbrook ...	7852	7415	89	12.00	104	14.02	3	28
Park ...	13111	12564	151	12.02	177	14.05	13	73
Trinity ...	8645	8110	109	13.44	118	14.54	7	59
Deepdale ...	13774	13302	163	12.25	243	18.27	18	74
Ribbleton ...	10392	9960	121	12.15	195	19.58	16	82
Fishwick ...	9526	9042	111	12.27	140	15.48	11	79
Unknown ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	119001	113200	1473	13.01	1766	15.60	125	71

TABLE B 2.

Year.	No. of Births.	Rate per 1000 Living.	No. of Infant Deaths.	Infant Mortality.	No. of Deaths at all ages	Rate per 1000 Living.
Average 1906-1910	3118	26.37	506	161	1904	16.11
Average 1911-1915	2751	23.21	415	151	1992	17.02
Average 1916-1920	2262	18.85	250	112	1759	15.66
Average 1921-1925	2444	19.94	261	107	1687	13.86
Average 1926-1930	1982	15.72	185	93	1664	13.17
Average 1931-1935	1771	14.88	144	82	1595	13.49
1936	1663	14.43	138	83	1624	15.51 (corrected)
1937	1590	14.00	123	77	1616	15.79 (corrected)
1938	1766	15.60	125	71	1473	14.44 (corrected)

TABLE B 3.

Vital Statistics of whole District during 1938 and previous ten years.

YEAR.	Total Population.	BIRTHS. Nett.		TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.		TRANSFERABLE DEATHS.		NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.			
								Und'r 1 yr. of age		At all Ages.	
		Num- ber.	Rate.	Num- ber.	Rate.	of Non- resid'ts regis- tered in the district	of Resi- dents not regist'd in the district	Num- ber.	Rate per 1,000 Nett Births.	Num- ber	Rate.
1928	127,100	1916	15.07	1588	12.49	152	277	175	91	1614	12.69
1929	126,100	1967	15.60	1608	12.75	151	315	205	104	1772	14.05
1930	126,100	1975	15.66	1437	11.40	185	292	145	73	1544	12.24
1931	120,100	1881	15.66	1518	12.63	157	300	165	88	1661	13.83
1932	118,500	1764	14.89	1376	11.61	150	301	149	84	1547	13.05
1933	117,800	1720	14.60	1458	12.38	186	305	150	87	1577	13.39
1934	117,490	1670	14.24	1519	12.93	191	283	115	69	1611	15.24 (corrected)
1935	116,200	1742	14.99	1425	12.26	171	324	140	80	1578	14.94 (corrected)
1936	115,200	1663	14.43	1444	12.53	194	374	138	83	1624	15.51 (corrected)
1937	113,600	1590	14.00	1505	13.25	229	338	123	77	1614	15.9 (corrected)
1938	113,200	1766	15.60	1350	11.95	196	319	125	71	1473	14.44 (corrected)

Total population at all ages.....		119,001	} At Census of 1931
Number of structurally separate dwellings		30,079	
Average rooms per occupied dwelling.....		4.47	
Average family occupation		4.36	
No. of families per occupied dwelling.....		1.02	
Average size of private family.....		3.78	
Average number of persons per room...		0.85	
Area of District in acres (Land and Inland Water).....			5,757

TABLE B 4.

Causes of Death at Different Periods of Life in the County Borough of Preston.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Sex.	All Ages.	0—	1—	2—	5—	15—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	75—
ALL CAUSES	{ M F	742 731	72 53	9 5	10 13	15 14	17 12	32 20	50 38	69 68	158 123	198 195	112 190
1 Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers	{ M F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 Measles	{ M F	7 6	4 1	1 1	1 3	1 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 Scarlet Fever	{ M F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 Whooping Cough...	{ M F	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 Diphtheria	{ M F	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 Influenza	{ M F	4 2 8	...	...	...	2 1	...	...	2	2	1	2	...
7 Encephalitis lethargica	{ M F	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8 Cerebro-spinal fever	{ M F	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	1
9 Tuberculosis of respiratory system	{ M F	3 41 28	...	...	...	1 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 Other tuberculous diseases	{ M F	12 7	1 1	2	4 1	3 1	5 7 1 2	6 4 1 1	9 7 1	12 2 1	7 3 1	2 1	...
11 Syphilis	{ M F	2 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
12 General paralysis of the insane, tabes dorsalis...	{ M F	2 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 1	1	...	...	...
13 Cancer, malignant disease	{ M F	105 119	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 11	3 9	26 30	42 39	16 23
14 Diabetes	{ M F	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	17	1	1	...
15 Cerebral hæmorrhage, etc.	{ M F	21 35	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3 1	9 10	6 11	2 12
16 Heart disease	{ M F	39 183	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 12	12 52	9 66	12 42
17 Aneurysm	{ M F	191 5 4	...	...	...	1	...	...	4 1	11 1	29 2	64	81
		

CAUSES OF DEATH.		Sex.	All Ages	0—	I—	2—	5—	15—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	75—
ALL CAUSES		{ M F	742 731	72 53	9 5	10 13	15 14	17 12	32 20	50 38	69 68	158 123	198 195	112 190
18	Other circulatory diseases	{ M F	45 54	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	I	10	22	11
19	Bronchitis...	{ M F	19 10	3 3	I	...	...	...	I	...	4	7	24	22
20	Pneumonia (all forms)	{ M F	36 23	7 4	2 I	I 3	...	I	2	2	7	7	4	I
21	Other respiratory diseases	{ M F	5 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	I	I	...	2
22	Peptic ulcer	{ M F	11 5	...	...	...	...	...	I	2	3	3	2	...
23	Diarrhœa, etc.	{ M F	2 2	2 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
24	Appendicitis	{ M F	5 4	...	I	I	I	...	...	I	...	...	...	I
25	Cirrhosis of Liver	{ M F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	...
26	Other diseases of liver, etc.	{ M F	I 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	...	...	...
27	Other digestive diseases	{ M F	I 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	...	...	...	...
28	Acute and chronic nephritis	{ M F	14 31	I ...	I	2	I	...	...	2	4	3	2	I
29	Puerperal sepsis	{ M F	35 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	6	7	10	5
30	Other puerperal causes	{ M F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	I	8	11	12
31	Congenital debility, premature birth, malformations, etc.	{ M F	43 39	43 37	...	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	Senility	{ M F	10 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	8
33	Suicide	{ M F	14 3	...	...	...	...	I	2	2	...	6	I	15
34	Other violence	{ M F	38 18	2 7	I	2	3	5	I	4	I	I	4	2
35	Other defined diseases	{ M F	56 65	7 2	I	...	3	...	2	3	...	9	3	7
36	Causes ill-defined or unknown	{ M F	I ...	...	...	...	I	I	...	4	4	...	16	9
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
		

TABLE B 5.
Birth-rate, Death-rate, and Analysis of Mortality during the Year 1938.
(Non-civilians included).

	RATE PER 1000 TOTAL POPULATION		ANNUAL DEATH RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION								RATE PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS	
	Live Births	Still-births	All Causes	Typhoid and Para-typhoid Fever	Small Pox	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Influenza	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years)	Total Deaths under One Year
England and Wales ...	15.1	0.60	11.6	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.01	0.03	0.07	0.11	5.5	53
126 County Boroughs & Great Towns, including London ...	15.0	0.67	11.7	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.01	0.03	0.07	0.10	7.8	57
148 Smaller Towns (1931 Estimated popul'n 25,000-50,000)	15.4	0.60	11.0	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.02	0.06	0.11	3.6	51
London ...	13.4	0.48	11.4	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.01	0.03	0.05	0.06	13.1	57
County Borough of Preston...	15.60	0.70	13.01	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.01	0.05	0.09	0.04	71

C—Sanitary Circumstances of the Area.

I(i)—Water.

I am indebted to Mr. E. C. Oakes, M.Inst.C.E., Water Engineer, for the following :—

“ Preston water is obtained from upland gathering grounds, chiefly moorland, in the Forest of Bowland, and on the southern side of Longridge Fell. There are two intake works in each of these two areas, the largest being that at Langden, near Dunsop Bridge. The Bowland Estate, with an area of 6,775 acres, is drained by the Langden and Hareden streams, and the water is soft and well suited for all domestic and industrial purposes.

To avoid possibilities of contamination, the Corporation purchased this watershed under the powers given by their Act of 1921, and only sheep-grazing and shooting are permitted upon the area. The same Act also empowered the construction of a new aqueduct to convey the water from the gathering areas to the Longridge storage reservoirs, and this work is now finished. It consists of some 11 miles of large steel pipes, together with two tunnels, totalling nearly one mile in length, and several river crossings by steel bridges. In addition, a large storage reservoir has been constructed near Longridge, and the intake works at Langden have been re-built and brought up to date. The expenditure upon these works amounts to approximately £670,000, but their successful completion ensures that the sources of supply and the conveyance of water to the storage reservoirs are secured for many years to come.

The gathering areas on Longridge Fell are not the property of the Corporation, who have only the water rights, but owing to the danger of local contamination of the supply in this locality it is essential that in the near future this property should be acquired. The two watersheds concerned are situate around the head waters of the Dean and Cowley Brooks, and their combined area amounts to nearly 700 acres; the water is soft and satisfactory in every respect.

The whole of the foregoing supplies converge upon the four large storage reservoirs in the neighbourhood of Longridge, and, after decanting through these reservoirs, the water passes on to Grimsargh, where it is strained through fine-mesh copper cloth which removes the coarser materials in suspension before entering the mains to Preston.

The Grimsargh service reservoirs, and to a lesser extent the Longridge reservoirs, all of which are uncovered, will in the near future be increasingly threatened with the smoke and dirt from an urbanised and industrial area, and this fact, together with the discolouration due to peat on the gathering ground and the presence of minute animalculae and flora of many descriptions, all render it advisable that modern filtration plant should be installed during the next few years. Such filters, in addition to producing a water of perfect clarity, would practically eliminate any risk of contamination from whatever source it may arise.

The water undertaking, in addition to supplying the statutory area of Preston Borough and Longridge Urban District, also furnishes supplies to extensive outside areas down to the borders of Southport, and also for a considerable distance around Longridge, and the total population connected to the supply is 144,000 persons, through upwards of 150 miles of mains.

The expenditure upon the undertaking is approximately £1,500,000, of which two-fifths has been repaid."

Samples of the water supply were taken (a) from the draw-off tap on the rising main on the ground floor of the Municipal Building on April 1st, May 16th, September 2nd, and November 28th, and (b) from a draw-off tap at No. 164 Addison Road on July 7th and (c) from a draw-off tap at No. 2 North Road on September 2nd, and were reported upon as follows :—

				SAMPLES (a)				SAMPLE (b)	SAMPLE (c)
				April 1st	May 16th	Sept. 2nd	Nov. 28th		
PARTS PER 100,000									
Total solid matter in solution	...			5.80	5.88	5.92	5.76	6.8	5.76
Oxygen required to oxidise in									
15 minutes	...	...	...	0.056	0.045	0.069	0.113	0.054	0.082
3 hours	...	...	...	0.105	0.078	0.124	0.165	0.110	0.145
Ammonia	...	...	...	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001
Ammonia from organic matter (by distillation with alkaline perman- ganate)	...	...	...	0.004	0.003	0.005	0.006	0.003	0.004
Nitrogen as nitrates	...	...	...	None	None	None	None	None	None
Nitrogen as nitrites	...	...	...	None	None	None	None	None	None
Combined chlorine	...	...	...	1.10	1.05	1.05	1.00	1.05	1.10
Total hardness	...	...	...	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	4.0	2.5
Reaction to litmus	(a)	(April 1st)	—neutral—pH value 6.9						
		(May 16th)	—neutral—pH value 6.9						
		(Sept. 2nd)	—neutral—pH value 6.9						
		(Nov. 28th)	—neutral—pH value 7.0						
	(b)		—neutral—pH value 6.9						
	(c)		—neutral—pH value 6.9						

The samples were described as having the character of a very good upland surface water and, in every way, well suited for drinking and all domestic purposes. They were reported as being clear, faintly yellow and odourless; they contained only a trace of suspended matter which consisted of vegetable debris, with some hydrated oxide of iron, asterionella and other diatoms, infusoria and particles of siliceous matter.

1(ii)—Drainage and Sewerage.

The Borough Engineer and Surveyor, Mr. R. Williams, B.Sc., A.M.I.C.E., has kindly supplied the following information :—

“ The trunk sewer system consisting of the Northern, Aqueduct, Marsh Lane, Ribbleton, New Hall Lane, Southern and New Ribbleton sewers together with the storm overflows at Walton Bridge, Old Tram Bridge, New Bridge and above and below the Docks has been described in detail in previous reports.

The sewage is raised from two sumps at the station in Watery Lane by seven electrically driven centrifugal pumps. It is then pumped through three rising mains to the Sewage Works, at Grange Farm, Freckleton. Here it passes through screening chambers, detritus and settling tanks, with a capacity of about 3,550,000 gallons. There are also extensive sludge drying beds, sludge pumping station, office and laboratory buildings, etc., at the sewage works.

The effluent is conducted into the river. The plant is capable of dealing with three times the dry weather flow on the basis of a population of 150,000. The final effluent, which is deprived of its gross impurities by the treatment given, is mixed with the comparatively enormous volume of the tidal estuary and is thus satisfactorily disposed of.”

2. Rivers and Streams.

During the year complaints of alleged pollution of a stream were investigated and samples of effluent from septic tanks were taken.

The pollution was not confirmed and it was not necessary to take any further action. Samples will be taken from time to time.

3(i)—Closet Accommodation.

There are approximately 34,297 fresh water closets, 219 waste water closets (“ tippler ” closets), 36 privy middens, and four trough closets in use in connection with dwellings in the Borough area. Thirty waste-water closets were abolished during the year and replaced with modern pedestal wash-down closets.

3(ii)—Public Cleansing.

The work during the year has been carried out satisfactorily. The bulk of the town’s refuse is dealt with at the Argyll Road station and is subjected to salvage treatment. Machinery is installed there to deal with unsound meat and fish and meat offal. The Cleansing Superintendent (Mr. H. E. Tye, A.M.I.P.C.) has kindly supplied the following information in respect of the twelve months period ended March 31st, 1939:—

Paper, metal, rags, etc., sold	...	...	...	...	1,570 tons
Crude refuse, clinker, etc., sent direct to tips	...	...	...	...	1,597 „
Dust and clinkers separated by screening plant, sold or					
sent to tips	...	...	...	...	17,030 „
Tailings incinerated	...	...	...	...	9,165 „

The $121\frac{1}{2}$ miles of paved streets in the Borough, exclusive of back passages and footpaths, were cleansed as follows :—

Approximate mileage cleansed	{	three times daily	$5\frac{1}{2}$
		twice daily... ..	4
		once daily	10
		four times weekly	10
		three times weekly	$11\frac{1}{2}$
		twice weekly	$50\frac{1}{2}$
		once weekly	30

The number of gullies cleansed was 81,375, and 627 tons of market refuse were collected and destroyed.

3(iii)—Sanitary Inspection of the Area.

a. Dwellinghouses.

One thousand six hundred and eighty-five dwellinghouses were inspected on complaint, 617 after the occurrence of infectious disease, 647 in connection with action under the Housing Acts and 21 in connection with the provisions of the Rent Restrictions Acts, a total of 2,970 dwellings visited during the year; 3,224, 192, 1930, 9 and 4,355 re-inspections respectively were also made. These visits involved the sending of 1,491 letters with regard to common defects. As a consequence of this informal action, sanitary defects at 1,187 dwellings were remedied; the following table details the improvements effected :—

			Public Health Acts.		Housing Acts.
Total number of houses dealt with	...	...	1673	...	639
Lighting and ventilation improved	...	...	110	...	53
Roofs re-constructed or repaired	...	...	119	...	35
Floors repaired or re-laid	...	...	87	...	33
Fireplaces repaired or renewed	...	...	56	...	25
Staircases repaired or renewed	...	...	69	...	20
Walls or chimneys pointed or repaired	...	...	149	...	22
Yard or lobby pavements repaired	...	...	32	...	11
Gutters or downspouts repaired or renewed	...	...	122	...	20
Plasterwork repaired or renewed	...	...	145	...	46
Limewashing or other decorating renewed	...	...	94	...	39
Ashpails provided	...	...	77	...	3
Sinks provided or repaired	...	...	101	...	14
Drains tested, repaired or renewed	...	...	499	...	30
W.C. accommodation repaired or renewed	...	...	202	...	16
General nuisances abated	...	...	251	...	7
Offensive accumulations removed	...	...	55	...	—
Sufficient sanitary accommodation provided	...	...	6	...	—
Sufficient water supply provided	...	...	5	...	—
Clothes-washing accommodation provided or repaired	...	...	25	...	6
Waste-water closets converted	...	...	25	...	—

					Public Health Acts.	Housing Acts.
Passages flagged	...	...	...	...	3	—
General woodwork repaired	...	...	...	...	48	10
Dampness remedied	...	...	...	...	85	11
Caravans removed	...	...	...	...	16	—
Premises de-ratified	...	...	...	...	43	—
Premises made rat proof	...	...	...	...	34	—
Premises cleansed	...	...	...	...	35	—
Coal stores provided	...	...	...	...	—	8
Food stores provided	...	...	...	...	—	3

b. Caravans.

Forty-one visits have been made to such dwellings, the situation and number of which are as follows :—

Beech Street, one; rear of Chestnuts Sanatorium, one; Greenbank Street, one; Manchester Road, one; yard of Queen Adelaide Hotel, one; Strawberry Gardens, two; Turner's Yard, two; West View, two;—a total of 11 vans.

All the vans with the exception of those occupied by show people are under agreement with the Local Authority to close as and when suitable alternative accommodation is found.

c. Common Lodging Houses.

There are 17 common lodging houses on the register with accommodation for 822 persons in 118 rooms. The premises are visited regularly, both during the day and at night, and 185 such visits were made during the year.

The premises are mainly lacking in means of escape in case of fire, and the provision of accommodation for personal ablution and for the storage of personal effects is not satisfactory.

d. Houses Let-in-Lodgings.

During the year, no premises were registered as houses let-in-lodgings. There are 50 premises registered as houses let-in-lodgings with accommodation for a daily population of 502 persons.

One hundred and six visits of inspection were made during the year.

e. Canal Boats.

There are at present 15 canal boats on the register, three are stationed at Lancaster and do not visit the Preston end of the waterway. Fourteen inspections and 79 re-inspections were made with respect to lettering, marking and numbering; separation of sexes; and sanitary accommodation. Apart

from general dilapidations, the boats are well ordered and are maintained in a satisfactory manner. The following improvements were effected as a result of informal action.

Cabins painted	...	...	...	...	16
Holds repaired	...	...	...	...	3
Holds renewed	...	...	...	...	1
Bulkheads renewed	...	...	...	...	2
General nuisances abated		...	...	...	3
General repairs	...	...	...	...	10
					—
					35
					—

There were no cases of infectious disease occurring during the year.

f. Places of Public Entertainment.

There are 18 cinemas and two theatres in the town with seating accommodation for 18,166 and 5,050 persons respectively, and in addition to these places of amusement there are 26 dance halls and 12 billiards halls for public use.

All the above require an annual licence, granted in respect of theatres, dance halls and billiards halls by the Justices, and in respect of cinemas by the Watch Committee of the Council.

Under the Theatres and Music Halls Order, 1920, a certificate is required from the Medical Officer of Health by the licensing body for consideration when application for a licence is made stating that the premises are satisfactory in sanitary and other respects.

During the year 148 visits were made to the above-mentioned places of entertainment.

g. Drains.

Eight hundred and thirty-six inspections and 2,251 re-inspections were made during the year and 532 drains in connection with premises in the Borough were tested, repaired or renewed.

Section 41 of the Public Health Act, 1936, requires owners of property to give 24 hours' notice of their intention to reconstruct or alter drains, or in case of emergency where work is executed without notice, 24 hours' notice must be given before any drain is covered. A printed slip containing a summary of this Section is attached to all letters to owners in which drainage work is required.

Proceedings were taken against two contractors for contravention of the above-mentioned provisions, and the defendants were fined £1 and £2 respectively; the latter figure being the maximum penalty.

h. Rats and Mice Destruction Act, 1919.

One hundred and seventy-eight complaints were received during the year and the premises are classified as follows :—

Classification of premises.						Number of complaints dealt with.
Dwellinghouses	...	...	...	...	...	160
Food-preparing premises			...	...	...	1
Shops and showrooms	...	...	...	...	...	14
Schools	...	...	...	...	...	1
Stables	...	...	...	...	...	2

These complaints involved visits to 447 premises and 416 re-inspections.

During National Rat Week, the attention of the public was directed to the provisions of the Rats and Mice Destruction Act by advertisements in the local newspaper. Copies of a booklet published by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries which outlines the procedure to be adopted to disinfest and to render premises rat-proof, were issued free on request.

During the year 43 premises were de-ratified and 34 premises were rendered rat-proof.

i. Stable Premises and Garages.

Eighty inspections and 19 re-inspections were made. General repairs were carried out in 18 cases, 25 offensive accumulations were removed, 23 premises were cleansed and two stables were closed. The arrangements with the Cleansing Department for the periodic removal of refuse continues to work satisfactorily.

j. Offensive Trades.

The following offensive trades are established in the Borough :— fat and tallow melters, five; gut scraper, one; hide and skin dealers, four; soap boilers, two; tripe boilers, five; and fish friers, 137. Two applications were received for consent of the Council to the establishment of a fish frier's business; consent was given in one case and withheld in the other. One application was made for the establishment of a rag and bone dealer's business but the Council refused to give consent.

Two hundred and sixty-five visits of inspection and 40 re-inspections were made, including 158 visits and 18 re-visits to fish friers' premises.

k. Pig Keepers.

There are 18 pig keepers in the Borough, the number of pigs kept being approximately 665 and varying according to seasonal trade demands. Sanitary conditions especially those relating to distance from inhabited dwellings,

drainage of floors and buildings, and the means of temporary storage of manure are satisfactory. Twenty visits were made by the Sanitary Inspectors and 46 by the Veterinary Officer.

i. Factories.

The usual tables dealing with mechanical and non-mechanical factories have been forwarded to the Home Office as required by the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, and the Factories Act, 1937, (which superseded the Act of 1901 on 1st July, 1938) and are therefore not included in this Report. The following table is a summary of the work done under the Factories Acts :—

Number of factories on register (mechanical power)	638
„ factories on register (without mechanical power)	263
„ circular letters sent re out-workers	8
„ out-workers reported	7
Visits to factories with mechanical power	137
„ factories without mechanical power	123
„ warehouses	35
„ retail bakehouses	151
„ homeworkers' premises	7
Drains tested	2

Defects found and remedied :—

Defective water closets	7
Defective sinks or other sanitary fittings	9
Limewashing required	13
Cleansing of premises required	2
Insufficient W.C. accommodation (males)	4
Insufficient W.C. accommodation (females)	4
Insufficient lighting and ventilation	8
General defects	7
Offensive accumulations	1
<hr/>	
Total defects found and remedied	55
<hr/>	

m. Private Passages.

Three private passages were flagged or asphalted and drained and doors to entrances provided or repaired. The work was carried out by the owners concerned.

n. Disinfection.

The disinfection of premises was carried out after the occurrence of measles or tuberculosis by the spray method, and by the gaseous method after

all other notifiable diseases. The following tables detail the work of disinfection carried out during the year :—

Reason for Action	Number of Rooms Treated					TOTALS
	1	2	3	4	entire premises	
Cancer	2	...	...	...	3	5
Diphtheria	64	20	69	9	7	169
Dysentery	1	1	...	...	9	11
Erysipelas	7	7	...	...	1	15
Measles	10	8	1	...	...	19
Pneumonia	1	1	1	...	1	4
Puerperal Pyrexia	2	...	...	...	...	2
Scarlet Fever	141	38	113	23	15	330
Tuberculosis	53	65	6	1	23	148
Typhoid ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	1
Various diseases and conditions	12	1	3	...	5	21
TOTALS	293	141	193	33	65	725

In addition to the above dwellinghouses, the following premises were disinfected :—

Police Station Cells	4
Hospital Wards	3
Nursing Homes	2
Laundry	1
Schools	4
Collections of " Jumble "	48

300 pillows, 104 beds, 91 bolsters, 12 blankets, 57 books, 40 midwives' outfits, and 121 other articles were also treated at the Argyll Road Station.

o. Miscellaneous.

In addition to the foregoing detailed work, 103 visits were made to public conveniences, 43 to premises where animals were so kept as to be a nuisance, and 22 visits were made to tips within the district. The attendance of a Sanitary Inspector was also required at two exhumations carried out on orders issued by the Home Office.

3(iv)—Shops.

The Shops Acts of 1912 and 1913 are administered by the Police, as also is part of the Shops Act, 1934. That part of the latter Act dealing with the health and comfort of shop workers is administered by this Department.

During the year 164 inspections were made under the Shops Act and 54 re-inspections were also made and the works carried out as a result of these visits are as follows :—

Total number of premises dealt with ...	...	...	...	23
Closet accommodation repaired or renewed ...	...	...	...	9
Sufficient sanitary accommodation provided ...	...	...	...	12
Sufficient means of heating provided ...	...	...	...	1
Sufficient water supply provided ...	...	...	...	1
Sufficient washing facilities provided...	...	...	...	8
Sufficient accommodation for meals provided ...	...	...	...	4

Certificates exempting three shops from the provisions of Section 10 (2) of the Shops Act, 1934, where suitable and sufficient sanitary conveniences were otherwise conveniently available than at the shop premises were granted.

3(v)—Camping Sites.

No sites were used in the area during the period covered by this report for camping purposes and no licences have been issued by the local authority.

3(vi)—Smoke Abatement.

There are approximately 140 industrial chimneys in the Borough, and 36 observations, each of 30 minutes' duration, were taken during the year, with the results shown as hereunder.

Periods of Black Smoke in minutes										Total number of observations
None	1	1½	2	2½	3	3½	4	4½	over 5	
9	3	14	1	3	1	2	1	1	1	36

In cases of excessive emissions, notification of the result of the observation was sent to the works concerned, and advice was given to the management in order to avoid future similar results.

As a result of complaints to the department, investigation into an alleged grit nuisance from a factory chimney was carried out. Prepared plates were set on numerous occasions, inspections of the plant were carried out and advice was given to the management.

No prosecutions were taken in connection with this particular work and it was not found necessary to serve statutory notices in any case.

A Byelaw made by the Council in pursuance of Section 104 (1) of the Public Health Act, 1936, came into force on 1st September. Circular letters and a copy of the byelaw were sent out to all the industrial premises to which the byelaw applies.

3(vii)—Swimming Baths and Pools.

There are three seasonal open-air baths, situated in the Haslam, Moor and Waverley Parks, all under the control of the Local Authority. Apparatus has been provided for the chemical treatment and filtration of the water at all three baths, capable of filtering the whole bath in six hours.

The indoor Municipal Baths are equipped with apparatus for pumping, straining, filtering, aerating, chemically treating, chlorinating and re-heating of the water. The plant has a normal running capacity of 57,000 gallons per hour, but is so designed that it is capable of dealing with 25% more during peak periods.

Samples are taken monthly for bacteriological examination.

There are no privately-owned swimming baths in the Borough.

3(viii)—Eradication of Bed Bugs.

During the year 161 council houses and 31 other houses were found to be infested, and all the dwellings were disinfested.

Disinfestation is carried out by HCN gas fumigation or by liquid insecticides, 32 of the above dwellings being treated with HCN, and the remaining 160 by insecticides which are sprayed on walls, floors and ceilings after woodwork has been eased-off or removed.

In order to ensure that the belongings of tenants are free from vermin before removal to council houses the prospective tenants are advised to take only coal and cleaning materials to the new accommodation. The furniture and effects are collected by this department and subjected to HCN gas fumigation during removal in a specially constructed chamber, and the bedding is disinfested by steam at the same time.

Warning is given that second-hand furniture, etc., should not be purchased, but that if purchased, notice must be given to this department so that appropriate treatment, if considered necessary, may be carried out before delivery. In cases where bedding, etc., is considered unsuitable by reason of age and verminous condition for further use it is destroyed and replaced by new material by the Corporation after an agreement has been signed by the tenant to repay the cost over a period. If the tenant is too poor to take advantage of this scheme, the case is referred to one of the charitable organisations who have undertaken to give assistance in such cases.

Disinfestation of dwellings by liquid insecticide was carried out by this department, and by HCN gas fumigation by private firms at the request of owners. HCN gas fumigation of houses which have been subject of action under the Housing Acts was carried out by a private firm under agreement.

Tenants of council houses are supplied with a handbook and a pamphlet containing useful information for tenants of the housing estates as to the best methods to prevent infestation, to discover the presence of bed bugs and to get rid of them. This information is also supplemented by advice given by the Lady Housing Inspector who pays regular visits to Corporation dwellings.

4. **Schools.**

Twenty-six visits were made and defects were found as follows :— drains and water closets, four ; urinals, two. All the defects were remedied.

Port Health Administration.

PORT HEALTH DISTRICT.

The Port Health district of Preston extends from Formby Point on the south, to a point about 2,350 yards south of the Victoria Pier, South Shore, Blackpool, on the north. The dock, which is 3,200 feet long by 600 feet wide, covers 40 acres, and is approached by the entrance basin, 850 feet long by 300 feet wide, which covers $4\frac{3}{4}$ acres.

The communicating locks are 550 feet long and 66 feet wide, with a depth of 29 feet 6 inches at high water ordinary spring tide. The docks are situated in the Borough, and are about 16 miles up the River Ribble from deep water at the bar.

The quays are $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles long. There are 170 acres of storage ground and 37,489 superficial yards of covered floor space.

The dock is equipped with hydraulic and steam cranes, and has ample railway facilities.

The cattle lairage accommodates 800 cattle, and 1,600 sheep or pigs.

(i) Amount of Shipping entering the Port during the year.

One thousand, four hundred and thirty-three ships, of which 242 were foreign, entered the port. The details showing the tonnage, classification, etc., coastwise and foreign, and the method of propulsion, are shown in the following table :—

		Number	Tonnage	Number Inspected		Number reported to be defective	Number on which defects were remedied	Number of Vessels reported as having, or having had, during the voyage Infectious Disease on board.
				By the Med. Officer of Health.	By the Sanitary Inspector			
Foreign	Steamers	209	236621	...	209	92	91	1
	*Motor ...	32	85659	...	32	2	2	...
	Sailing ...	1	213	...	1	...	...	...
	Fishing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Foreign		242	322493	...	242	94	93	1
†Coastwise	Steamers	1126	200620	17	1126	210	209	...
	*Motor ...	64	21256	...	64	22	22	...
	Sailing ...	1	112	...	1	...	...	...
	Fishing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Coastwise		1191	221988	17	1191	232	231	...
Total Foreign and Coastwise		1433	544481	17	1433	326	324	1

† Does not include Flats.

* Includes mechanically-propelled vessels other than steamers.

(ii) Character of Trade of Port.

(a) Passenger Traffic.

There is no passenger traffic at the port.

(b) Cargo Traffic.

The principal imports are wood pulp, timber, stone, china clay, potatoes, live stock, cement, whiting, motor spirit, slates and roof tiles, grain, sugar, bog ore, bitumen, pyrites and paper. The principal exports are coal and coke, general, machinery, salt cake, gas retort carbon, petrol, bitumen, scrap iron and bricks.

(c) Foreign Ports from which vessels arrive.

Vessels carrying the above-mentioned imports arrive chiefly from the following foreign ports :— Riga, Archangel, Leningrad, Risor, Pugwash, Aalborg, Mulgrave, Viipuri, Hernosand, Halifax, Onega, Sundsvall, Tallinn, Pictow, Danzig, Stavanger, Kotka, Drammen, Hango, Christiansand, Batoum, Houston, Oran, Parsgrund, Gothenburg, Stockholm, Dubrovnic, Hamburg, Oslo, Trondjhem, Seville, Aruba, Abadan, Stugsund.

(iii) Water Supply.

(1) Source of Supply.

(a) The port derives its water from the town supply, which is an upland surface water of good quality and well suited for drinking and domestic purposes.

(b) The vessels are also supplied from the above source.

(2) Hydrants and Hosepipes.

Hydrants are situated at numerous points in the quay side and hosepipes are connected to them for supplying ships with water.

(3) Water Boats.

Water boats are not used at the port.

(iv) Port Sanitary Regulations, 1933.

(1) Arrangements for dealing with Declarations of Health.

Declaration Forms are supplied to H.M. Customs Officers, who deliver, collect, and forward them to the Port Health Authority.

(2) Boarding of vessels on arrival.

All vessels are boarded by the Port Health Inspector and some by the Port Medical Officer.

(3) Notification to the Authority of inward vessels requiring special attention.

H.M. Customs and the Pilots are in touch with shipbrokers who have wireless and other information as to probable time of arrival.

The barge repair depôt in the river just below Lytham about $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Preston, is in telephonic communication with H.M. Customs and the Pilots.

(4) Mooring stations designated under Article 10.

(a) The mooring place for "infected" or "suspected" ships is one of the mooring buoys in the centre of the Albert Edward Dock; all other unhealthy ships are "breasted off" at the place of mooring, discharge or loading.

(b) There is no mooring station outside the docks.

(5) Particulars of any standing exemptions.

A standing exemption from detention under Article 14 is granted in respect of ships with infectious diseases other than cholera, plague, yellow fever and smallpox on board, and ships otherwise clean arriving from ports in areas listed under Article 11.

(6) Experience of working of Article 16.

It has not been found necessary to exercise the provisions of the above Article.

(7) Arrangements made for

(a) Premises and waiting rooms for medical examination; no special arrangements have been made.

(b) Cleansing and disinfection of ships, persons and clothing and other articles; infected quarters are disinfected by fumigation by sulphur dioxide by the Port Health Inspector. Infected bedding and clothing are removed by van to the Corporation Disinfecting Station, Argyll Road. Cleansing of persons is also carried out at the Disinfecting Station.

(c) Premises for the temporary accommodation of persons for whom such accommodation is required for the purposes of the Regulations; none.

(d) Hospital accommodation available for plague, cholera, yellow fever, smallpox and other infectious diseases; cases of infectious diseases are removed to a special ward at the Borough Isolation Hospital approved for the purpose by the Ministry of Health.

(e) Ambulance transport; ambulance facilities are provided from the Isolation Hospital.

(f) Supervision of contacts; contacts will be kept under observation or surveillance on the ship by the Port Medical Officer.

(8) Arrangements for the bacteriological or pathological examination of rats for plague.

Examinations are carried out at the Public Health Laboratory, Manchester, and at the Preston Royal Infirmary.

(9) Arrangements for other bacteriological or pathological examinations.

Similar arrangements as above have been made for other examinations.

(10) Arrangements for the diagnosis and treatment of venereal disease among sailors under international arrangements.

Enquiries as to the existence of venereal disease are made by the Port Health Inspector. Leaflets and posters printed in English, Norwegian and Swedish are distributed and displayed. Treatment, free of cost, is provided at the Preston Royal Infirmary.

(11) Arrangements for the interment of dead.

Arrangements for the interment of a deceased member of the crew of any vessel are left in the hands of the agent concerned.

Cases of Infectious Sickness landed from Vessels.

Disease	Number of Cases during the Year		Number of Vessels concerned	Average Number of Cases for previous 5 Years
	Passengers	Crew		
Diphtheria	1	1	0.2

There were no notifications received of cases of infectious sickness occurring on vessels during the voyage but being disposed of prior to arrival.

(v) Measures against Rodents.

(1) Steps taken for detection of rodent plague

(a) In ships in the port; enquiries are made by the Port Health Inspector and the rat-catcher as to mortality among rats, and any undue mortality among rats is reported to the Port Medical Officer who makes the necessary arrangements with the Laboratory of the Preston Royal Infirmary for bacteriological examinations.

(b) On quays, wharves, warehouses, etc., in the vicinity of the port; daily observation is made by the rat-catcher—a whole-time man—and in the case of any undue mortality similar steps to those detailed above are taken.

(2) Measures taken to prevent the passage of rats between ships and the shore.

Rat guards are placed on the mooring cables.

(3) Methods of deratisation of

(a) Ships; ships are deratised mainly by dogs, ferrets and traps and in some instances this is supplemented by fumigation by means of sulphur dioxide.

(b) Premises in the vicinity of docks or quays; these premises are subject to daily poison baiting with phosphorus, squills and barium; traps, dogs and ferrets also being used.

(4) Measures taken for the detection of rat prevalence in ships and on shore.

A whole-time rat-catcher is employed in Port Health work, and the following is a summary of his work during the year:—

Poisoned baits set	...	...	...	...	...	6512
Caught by traps on board ship	...	...	...	...	...	6
Caught by traps, dogs and ferrets in dock premises	...	...	...	...	...	1433
Found killed by poisoned baits	...	...	...	...	...	2626
Total rats killed						4065

By Baits.						By Traps or Dogs			By other Methods.		Total
Phosphorus		Squills		Barium		Warehouses	Ships	Docks	Warehouses	Docks	
Set	Taken	Set	Taken	Set	Taken						
1978	783	2475	997	2059	846	1140	6	293	...	...	Set 6512 Taken 4065

(5) Rat-proofing.

(a) To what extent are docks, wharves, warehouses, etc., rat-proof; the major part of the ground floor space in the warehouses is constructed of concrete.

(b) Action taken to extend rat-proofing; no action has been taken to extend rat-proofing of ships or on shore.

Rats Destroyed During the Year.

(1) On Vessels.

[illegible]

(2) In Docks, Quays, Wharves and Warehouses.

[illegible]

There were no “ infected ” or “ suspected ” vessels, or vessels from plague infected ports, arriving in the Port during the year.

This Port is not on the list of “ Authorised Ports,” for the granting of Deratisation Certificates.

(vi) **The Hygiene of Crews' Spaces.**

The following tables detail the inspections, re-inspections and defects remedied during the year :—

Classification of Nuisances.

Nationality of Vessels	Number Inspected during Year	Defects of Original Construction	Structural Defects through Wear and Tear	Dirt, Vermin and Other Conditions prejudicial to Health
British ...	1191	Nil	24	628
Other Nations ...	242	Nil	9	363

Defects Remedied.

	Foreign	Coastwise
Forecastles repainted	7	18
Forecastles cleansed	76	134
Lockers, Wash-houses, Storerooms, etc., cleansed	112	194
Water Tanks cleansed	7	30
Water Closets cleansed	130	112
Water Closets repaired	1	2
Accumulations of offensive material removed ...	...	44
Dampness to Quarters remedied ... ..	...	3
Leaky Decks overhead caulked	1	...
Ventilators repaired	26	20
Galleys cleansed	11	74
Gear removed from Crews' Quarters	1	20
Portlights repaired ... ..	...	1
	<hr/> 372	<hr/> 652
Grand Total ...	<hr/> 1024	

The carrying out of the above works necessitated 263 re-inspections of foreign vessels and 545 re-inspections of coastwise vessels.

(vii) Food Inspection.

(1) Public Health (Imported Food) Regulations, 1925, Public Health (Imported Food) Amendment Regulations, 1933, Public Health (Imported Milk) Regulations, 1926, Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food) Regulations, 1925 to 1927. No food to which these Regulations apply enters this Port.

The following imported articles were inspected :— Indian Corn, Wheat and Potatoes ; all were found to be sound and wholesome.

During the year 18,216 cattle, 21,652 sheep and 52 pigs were landed at the port, and of these, 3 cattle and 1 sheep were landed dead and 13 cattle and 563 sheep were slaughtered at the lairage. The following is a list and weight of meat condemned and destroyed :—

Animal	Weight	Reason for Condemnation
Bovine—carcase and offal ...	430 lbs.	Bruised and Dropsical
Bovine—carcase and offal ...	556 „	Bruised and macerated
Bovine—carcase and offal ...	760 „	Bruised and macerated
Bovine—carcase and offal ...	700 „	Bruising and Tuberculosis
Bovine—carcase and offal ...	760 „	Bruised and Fevered
Bovine—carcase and offal ...	625 „	Bruising and asphyxiation
Bovine—calf ...	25 „	Immaturity
Bovine—carcase and offal ...	710 „	Bruising and fracture
Bovine—part of foreshin ...	10 „	Fracture
Bovine—liver ...	14 „	Distoma Hepaticum
Bovine—lungs ...	10 „	Tuberculosis
Sheep ...	60 „	Moribund
Sheep ...	45 „	Septicaemia
Sheep ...	45 „	Septicaemia

(2) Shell Fish.

The Preston (Shell Fish) Regulations 1923 forbid the picking of mussels for human food in the estuary of the River Ribble. Since the Regulations came into force, placards have been posted in prominent places on both sides of the river and at Preston and these have been supplemented by others warning the public against the danger of their being used for human consumption. All the fishermen on both the north and south side of the river have been served with copies of the notices.

The mussel beds are visited regularly by the Port Health Inspector, 12 visits being made during 1938. The Tanks which have been constructed at Lytham for the cleansing of mussels are being freely used for the benefit of fishermen at both sides of the river.

(viii) Canal Boats.

There are at present 15 canal boats on the register, of which number, 3 are stationed at Lancaster and do not visit the Preston end of the waterway. Fourteen inspections and 79 re-inspections were made with respect to lettering, marking and numbering; separation of sexes; and sanitary accommodation. Apart from general dilapidations, the boats are well ordered and are maintained in a satisfactory manner. The following improvements were effected as a result of informal action.

Cabins painted	...	...	...	...	16
Holds repaired	...	...	...	...	3
Holds renewed	...	...	...	...	1
Bulkheads renewed	...	...	...	...	2
General nuisances abated	...	...	...	...	3
General repairs	...	...	...	...	10
					—
					35
					—

There were no cases of infectious disease occurring during the year.

D.—Housing.**1.—INSPECTION OF DWELLINGHOUSES DURING THE YEAR.**

(1) (a) Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	2331
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	7475
(2) (a) Number of dwellinghouses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Consolidated) Regulations, 1925	646
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	2566
(3) Number of dwellinghouses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	125
(4) Number of dwellinghouses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	980

2.—REMEDY OF DEFECTS WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES.

Number of defective dwellinghouses rendered fit in conse- quence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	880
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3.—ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS DURING THE YEAR.**(A) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—**

(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	2
(2) Number of dwellinghouses which were rendered fit after the service of formal notices :—	
(a) by Owners	—
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners	—

(B) Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—

(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	6
(2) Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after the service of formal notices :—	
(a) by Owners	1
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners	5

(C) Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936.

(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	36
(2) Number of dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	10

(D) Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	—
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	—

Particulars of Overcrowded Dwellings.

	Ashton	Avenham	Christ Church	Deepdale	Fishwick	Maudland	Moorbrook	Park	Ribbleton	St. John's	St. Peter's	Trinity	TOTAL—Wards	Corporation Housing Estates	GRAND TOTAL
After completion of Survey															
Number of dwellings	22	17	51	71	50	40	54	112	46	70	64	76	673	106	779
families	24	18	51	71	50	41	54	112	47	72	67	86	693	112	805
“ units ”	159½	118	335½	439	327	273	362	730½	333½	446	430	471½	4425½	822	5247½
persons	173	140	368	493	361	298	386	818	368	498	472	517	4892	900	5792
New Cases reported up to year ending 1937															
Number of dwellings	5	3	10	12	3	3	7	8	3	5	8	5	72	12	84
families	5	3	10	12	3	3	7	8	3	5	8	5	72	12	84
“ units ”	32	16	58	76½	17	16	46	42½	18	29½	50	28	429½	83	512½
persons	36	18	65	86	18	18	53	48	22	32	58	33	487	86	573
New Cases reported during year 1938															
Number of dwellings	...	1	1	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	8	13	21
families	...	1	1	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	8	13	21
“ units ”	...	5½	5	12	...	...	5½	5½	...	...	5½	5	44	90½	134½
persons	...	8	5	13	...	...	6	7	...	...	6	5	50	94	144
Cases relieved up to year ending 1937															
Number of dwellings	...	...	2	1	5	...	...	4	2	4	1	5	24	1	25
families	...	...	2	1	5	...	...	4	2	4	1	5	24	1	25
“ units ”	...	...	12	6	30	...	...	23	17	20	4½	28	140½	9½	150
persons	...	...	14	6	36	...	...	28	19	24	6	33	166	11	177
Cases relieved during year 1938															
Number of dwellings	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	3	1	1	1	1	10	...	10
families	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	3	1	1	1	1	10	...	10
“ units ”	...	...	6½	5½	5½	...	...	17½	6½	6½	6½	3½	58	...	58
persons	...	...	9	7	6	...	...	19	7	9	7	5	69	...	69
Cases of overcrowding existing at the end of year 1938															
Number of dwellings	27	21	59	83	47	43	62	114	46	70	71	76	719	130	849
families	29	22	59	83	47	44	62	114	47	72	74	86	739	136	875
“ units ”	191½	139½	380	516	308½	289	413½	738	328	449	474½	473	4700½	986	5686½
persons	209	166	415	579	337	316	445	826	364	497	523	517	5194	1069	6263

Housing.

A Public Local Enquiry was held by an Inspector of the Ministry of Health on April 12th, 13th and 14th, to enquire into the Preston (Trinity Areas Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18) Clearance Orders confirmed by the Council on November 29th, 1937, and the Preston (Trinity Areas Nos. 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12) Compulsory Purchase Orders, confirmed by the Council on December 20th, 1937.

These Orders were subsequently amended and confirmed by the Ministry of Health on October 12th, 1938, excepting :—

Preston (Trinity Area No. 5) Clearance Order. Undertaking offered by the owners to demolish two dwellinghouses used as lock-up shops, and make fit the remaining properties, approved by the Minister and accepted by the Council.

Preston (Trinity Area No. 9) Compulsory Purchase Order. Not confirmed by the Minister. The dwellinghouses under Part I of the Order to be dealt with as Individually Unfit Houses under Section 2 of the Housing Act, 1936.

Preston (Trinity Area No. 16) Clearance Order. Not confirmed by the Minister. The dwellinghouses have been demolished voluntarily by the owners, with the exception of one house, to be dealt with as an Individually Unfit House, under Section 2 of the Housing Act, 1936.

The following tabular statement gives the number of dwellinghouses in the Orders, and the number of persons to be re-housed as approved by the Minister :—

Name of Order.					Dwelling-	Persons to be		
					houses.	Re-housed.		
Trinity Area No. 1	Clearance Order				...	4	...	10
"	"	2	"	"	...	8	...	17
"	"	3	"	"	...	2	...	6
"	"	4	"	"	...	9	...	23
"	"	14	"	"	...	3	...	11
"	"	15	"	"	...	5	...	13
"	"	17	"	"	...	9	...	34
"	"	18	"	"	...	9	...	35
						—		—
Totals						49		149
						—		—

Name of Order.				Dwellinghouses.				Persons to be Re-housed.			
Compulsory Purchase Orders.				Part 1.		Part 2.		Part 1.		Part 2.	
Trinity Area No. 6	...			51	...	7	...	165	...	23	
„ „ 7	...			4	...	—	...	16	...	—	
„ „ 8	...			2	...	13	...	9	...	52	
„ „ 10	...			53	...	26	...	186	...	88	
„ „ 11	...			2	...	—	...	8	...	—	
„ „ 12	...			5	...	—	...	13	...	—	
Totals				...		46		397		163	

Between 1921 and 1936, the Council have built 2,625 houses. In 1937 14 houses and in 1938, no houses were erected. The corresponding figure given for houses built privately are 3,535, 306 and 300.

E.—Inspection and Supervision of Food.

(A)—MILK SUPPLY.

The daily quantity of milk sold in the Borough of Preston amounts to approximately 7,500 gallons, or a little more than ten and a half ounces per head per day, compared with 7,400 gallons per day in 1937.

There are 19 cowkeepers in the Borough producing approximately 660 gallons daily of which amount 260 gallons are sold retail by 11 of the producers. Three of the cowkeepers are licensed producers of "Accredited" milk, with a daily production of 136 gallons.

The following table shows the number of registered purveyors of milk and also the approximate daily quantity of milk sold by retail:—

11 Cowkeepers in the Borough	...	...	...	260 gallons
83 Dairymen with dairy premises in the Borough	...	...	...	2039 „
136 Dairymen with dairy premises outside the Borough	...	...	...	2319 „
252 Purveyors of ungraded bottled milk	...	...	...	380 „
34 Purveyors of "Accredited" milk	...	...	...	778 „
8 Purveyors of "Tuberculin Tested" milk	...	...	...	39 „
2 Producers of "Pasteurised" milk	...	...	...	110 „
*4 Purveyors of "Pasteurised" milk	...	...	...	1152 „
"Pasteurised" milk supplied to schools	...	...	...	423 „
				<hr/> 7500 gallons <hr/>

* Included amongst this number is one firm who sell approximately 1,060 gallons daily both from their 41 branch shops and by house-to-house delivery.

Milk and Dairies Order, 1926.

Seventy-four visits were made to dairy farms and 1,891 clinical examinations of cows carried out. Twenty-six special samples of milk were taken from individual cows showing abnormality of the udder.

One clinical case of tuberculosis was discovered during routine inspection of dairy herds. Seven animals were removed from the milking herds on account of mastitis and the milk of 16 cows was temporarily suspended for various reasons.

There are at the present time 466 milking cows housed in 18 different premises in the Borough which are visited quarterly. The health and general condition of the cattle has been satisfactory. The standard of cleanliness of the cattle generally has improved, but there is still room for further improvement in this direction. Most of the dairy farms in the Borough have premises which are below the standard required for the licensing of such farms, for the production of "Accredited" milk and with the land constantly

taken up for building purposes no large structural improvements or rebuilding of farm premises can be expected. Two farmers have, however, improved their premises so as to permit them being licensed as "Accredited" producers.

School Milk Supply.

As in previous years the school milk supply is obtained from five sources all of which have satisfactory pasteurising plants.

Samples of this milk have been taken from time to time to ensure that it has been properly pasteurised, that it is free from tuberculosis and that it is clean and bacteriologically satisfactory in accordance with the standards prescribed by the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936. Constant supervision is exercised at the one pasteurising premises in the Borough and the Local Authorities responsible for the supervision of the other four are notified of any unsatisfactory reports on samples taken of milk pasteurised in their respective areas.

Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936.

This Order still holds good with regard to the three prescribed designations for milk—"Tuberculin Tested," "Accredited" and "Pasteurised."

There has been an increase during the year in the number of retailers licensed to sell designated milks. The number of licensed dealers in "Tuberculin Tested" milk has increased from seven to eight, while the amount of milk sold is 39 gallons per day. Holders of licences to sell "Accredited" milk have increase from 28 to 34, and the amount of this milk sold is 778 gallons per day compared with 419 gallons per day in 1937. The sale of "Pasteurised" milk has increased from 994 gallons per day to 1,262 gallons. This is in addition to the "Pasteurised" milk supplied to the school children, which amounts to approximately 420 gallons per day.

1. Tuberculosis in Milk.

Four hundred and twenty samples of milk were taken for the purpose of examination for tubercle bacilli, and are classified as follows :—

(a) Market milk taken during delivery in the Borough.

Milk produced at farms within the Borough ...	...	24
Milk produced at farms outside the Borough...	...	354
Designated milks :—		
"Accredited" ...	...	18
"Tuberculin Tested" ...	...	2
"Pasteurised" ...	...	22

Of the 24 samples of milk produced at farms in the Borough, two were found to contain tubercle bacilli and 37 of the 354 samples from farms outside the Borough were also reported as positive, making a total of 39 positive results from 378 samples taken, or a percentage of 9.5. The samples of designated milk were all reported as free from tuberculosis.

The Veterinary investigations in connection with the 37 positive samples were carried out by the Lancashire County Council up to 1st April, after which date the Ministry of Agriculture carried out this work. Thirty-one cows were in consequence discovered as suffering from one of the scheduled forms of tuberculosis. Seven were found by the County Council Veterinary Inspector in investigations up to 1st April and the remaining 24 were dealt with directly by officers of the Ministry of Agriculture; compensation being paid entirely by the Central Authority as from 1st April.

Milk Produced in the Borough.

Two samples were reported positive during the year. Investigations of these showed a negative result in one case and one cow was found to be suffering from tuberculosis in the other.

(b) Special samples taken by the Veterinary Officer.

From " Accredited " herds in the Borough	...	...	8
From other cattle in the Borough	...	...	18

All these samples taken during the inspection of cattle were found to be negative.

2. Bacteriological Examination of Milk.

The bacteriological examination of milk is carried out at the Pathological Laboratory of the Preston Royal Infirmary. Since the beginning of the year, the test adopted for ordinary raw milk has been that prescribed by the Ministry of Health for " Accredited " milk, i.e., the methylene blue reduction test and a test for the presence of coliform bacillus in one-hundredth of a millilitre. Samples of " Pasteurised " milk are also sent to the laboratory where they are tested to ascertain the number of bacteria per millilitre. The following table gives details of the samples taken during the year :—

	Number of Samples taken	Coliform Bacillus		Methylene Blue Reduction Test	
		Present in 0.01 M.L.	Absent in 0.01 M.L.	Unsatisfactory	Satisfactory
Ungraded raw Milk ...	378	88	290	95	293
" Accredited " Milk ...	18	2	16	1	17
" Tuberculin Tested " Milk... ..	2	...	2	...	2
" Pasteurised " Milk	22 samples were taken 19 of which satisfied the prescribed test—i.e. contained not more than 100,000 bacteria per millilitre, and three samples were found to be improperly pasteurised.				

This table shows that " non-Accredited " milk is still far from satisfactory when judged by the methylene blue test prescribed by the Ministry of Health as a test for " Accredited " milk, and it goes to show that undoubtedly " Accredited " milk is much cleaner bacteriologically than ordinary market milk.

Failure to pass this test, however, does not mean that the milk is grossly contaminated or unfit for food, but milk which has satisfied the test will be found to have better keeping qualities and to be more free from the development of taint.

3. Examination of Milk in the Borough Laboratory.

During the year the Veterinary Officer examined 378 samples of milk for physical contamination by dung, dirt, etc., for percentage of butter fat and for keeping quality. Forty-three samples were found to be slightly contaminated, 16 seriously contaminated, a total of 59 unsatisfactory samples, 16 of which were also unsatisfactory on account of premature souring.

The Babcock test for butter fat showed a number of samples to have a low percentage of fat and further samples were taken under the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act from the same source.

The co-operation of this Authority with surrounding Local Authorities has been continued as in previous years in efforts to improve the milk supply. The interest taken by the Medical Officer of Health of the Preston Rural District Council and other adjoining authorities has been of great advantage in assisting this authority to obtain a cleaner and better milk supply.

(B)—MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

			Veterinary Officer		Sanitary Inspectors
Visits to public slaughterhouses	...	...	302	...	312
,, private slaughterhouses	...	...	1325	...	447
,, butchers' shops	...	...	432	...	150
,, food markets	...	...	125	...	244
,, cattle market and saleyard	...	...	179	...	167
,, cowsheds, dairies and milkshops	...	...	56	...	56
,, food-preparing premises	...	...	10	...	196
,, shops, stores, etc., to inspect fresh meat brought into the Borough			1	...	6
,, other premises	...	...	14	...	18
Visits under the Merchandise Marks Acts	...	...	154	...	480
,, ,, the Diseases of Animals Acts	...	...	13	...	2
Cattle floats inspected	...	...	259	...	884
Notices to cleanse cattle floats served	...	...	4	...	18

Retail Market.

The character of the Orchard Covered Market and Lune Street Market has undergone considerable change in recent years.

The meat stalls do not vary in number from year to year, but there is distinct evidence that a better quality of meat is being sold. A very noticeable feature of change in recent years, is the great increase in the number of stalls, showing as their chief exhibit cheese in its various grades and prices. Dressed fowls and chickens of various ages are shown on many more stalls than formerly and these, with few exceptions, are of good quality.

It has previously been strongly recommended that perishable foodstuffs require more adequate protection on these markets. The very greatly increased sale of dressed poultry and cheese on stalls, absolutely unprotected from the very numerous contaminating influences make the recommendation to close part of the market for these and other foods a practical necessity.

Private Slaughterhouses.

For the past few months the new slaughterhouse of the Preston Industrial Co-operative Society has been in commission, although as yet no slaughtering of pigs has taken place in the portion of the premises allotted for this purpose.

With the exception of this modern building, all the other private slaughterhouses are old and do not conform to the standard of modern requirements. Nevertheless, the users of these slaughterhouses give little cause for complaint and they comply as far as they can with the conditions laid down in the licence, which is granted annually by this Authority, and in general with the Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924.

In all private slaughterhouses as well as the public abattoir every bovine animal and pig is inspected and stamped before it leaves the premises. With regard to sheep, all sheep are inspected and stamped at the public abattoir and with few exceptions at the private slaughterhouses. The freedom of sheep from tuberculosis and other diseases render their inspection less essential.

Owing to the increasing amount of fresh meat brought into Preston from slaughterhouses outside the jurisdiction of this Authority, and where there is no proper evidence of adequate inspection it is clear that the efficiency of meat inspection in this town is discounted by this weakness.

Some Authorities have already adopted Byelaws prohibiting entry of meat from animals slaughtered outside their jurisdiction, except through a clearing-house, unless it bears evidence of inspection, i.e., a recognised meat stamp.

This is forcing on large killing centres, which have been distributing meat to other districts, the adoption of a proper system of meat inspection, as authorised by the Ministry of Health and in accordance with the Meat Regulations and the Memorandum 62, Food.

This system of stamping was in use in Preston before its adoption, in 1924, by the Ministry of Health, and it is desirable to have a uniform system throughout the country, whether controlled directly or indirectly by the Ministry of Health.

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933.

This Act enforces the stunning of animals prior to slaughter, in addition to which the Local Authority is responsible for the licensing of all slaughtermen.

During the year the total number of such on the register was 136, the majority of whom are employed only on busy days, being engaged in shop work for the remainder of the week.

The stunning of all animals at the public abattoir is carried out by the captive bolt pistol; instruments are provided by the Corporation and in a few cases are privately owned.

For sheep and pigs it has been found that a better method of rendering these animals unconscious, prior to bleeding, is by the use of electric current in an electrothaler.

The adoption of this instrument would add to economy in the saving of cartridges, reduce the noise of constant explosions, and do away with the damage to the heads of smaller animals caused by the pistol.

Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924.

The handling and transport of meat after slaughter at the public abattoir required careful supervision by the Inspector stationed there, owing to the many changes in the staffs of the traders.

Butchers like to convey meat in private cars and in this case its protection by means of a clean cloth is enforced.

No proceedings under these regulations have been necessary during the year, but numerous verbal warnings have been issued.

Fish Markets.

The wholesale fish market which is held in the early morning at the L.M.S. Railway Station is regularly inspected, and the daily retail markets are also under close supervision. During the year, there arrived at the wholesale market 2,578 tons of wet fish, 352 tons of dry fish, 31 tons of shell fish and 73 tons of rabbits, poultry, etc. Of this amount, a total of 5 tons 15 cwts. was found to be unfit for human food and was condemned and destroyed.

Food Preparing Premises.

The supervision of these premises necessitated 196 visits of inspection by the Sanitary Inspectors, and 10 by the Veterinary Officer.

(C)—FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928.

During the year 336 samples of various foods and drugs were submitted for analysis, and 18, or 5.34 per cent., were found to be adulterated, compared with 2.95 per cent. in 1937 and 2.18 per cent. in 1936. The number of samples per 1,000 population was 2.47. The following table gives details of the samples taken :—

	FORMAL SAMPLES			INFORMAL SAMPLES			TOTAL		
	No. examined	No. adulterated	Per-centage adulterated	No. examined	No. adulterated	Per-centage adulterated	No. examined	No. adulterated	Per-centage adulterated
Milk	62	4	6.51	38	4	10.52	100	8	8.00
Wines and Spirits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drugs ... ..	...	...	...	27	1	3.70	27	1	3.70
Other Articles ...	5	1	20.00	204	8	3.92	209	9	4.30
Total	67	5	7.46	269	13	4.91	336	18	5.34

Milk.

There were no proceedings taken during the year, but in four cases of slight adulteration warning letters were sent out by the Town Clerk.

Other Articles.

Of the nine samples of other foods found adulterated, four were sausage which contained preservatives although this was not declared at the time of sale, one was of real cream cake, which was devoid of real cream. In each case a warning letter was sent by the Town Clerk. Proceedings were taken in one case for the adulteration of a sample of cream by the addition of boric acid. The case was dismissed on payment of costs.

In addition to these adulterated samples, one sample of canned food was found to contain an excessive amount of tin, one sample of cheese contained fungus and one sample of nitre was found to contain an excess of acid.

Ice Cream.

Number of persons selling ice cream	185
Number of persons manufacturing ice cream ...	157

Twenty-five visits were made to traders' premises, which were found to be satisfactory.

Artificial Cream Act, 1929.

One firm is registered under this Act to sell artificial cream.

Margarine.

Since 1900, 38 firms have been entered on the register; of this number 21 are still in business.

(D)—ACTION TAKEN UNDER OTHER ACTS.

1. Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926.

There are eight firms selling fertilisers only, 12 feeding stuffs only and five both feeding stuffs and fertilisers, a total of 25 traders who are dealing with 2,000 tons of fertilisers and 32,000 tons of feeding stuffs annually.

2. Imported Food Stuffs—Merchandise Marks Act, 1926.

Nine Orders under this Act relating to the marking of imported food-stuffs have been made since 1928. These Orders make it compulsory that the following foods bear an indication of origin when exposed for sale :—

Fresh apples.
 Raw tomatoes.
 Malt Products.
 Eggs in shell (i.e., hen and duck eggs).
 Dried eggs.
 Currants, sultanas and raisins.
 Oat products (i.e., oatmeal, rolled oats, oat flour and groats).
 Honey.
 Frozen or chilled salmon.
 Frozen or chilled sea trout.
 Butter.
 Bacon and ham (not cooked, canned or potted prior to importation).
 Dead poultry (i.e., ducks, fowl (excluding guinea fowl) geese and turkeys).
 Meat.

All shops exposing for sale any of the above imported products are visited from time to time to see that the Orders are complied with. No prosecutions have been taken but warnings have been given when necessary.

3. Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) (Eggs) Regulations, 1928.

The Preston Cold Storage and Ice Co., Ltd., is registered under the regulations.

These premises are regularly visited and an average of 10 per cent. of the cases sent in for storage are examined in order to see that the eggs are properly marked before they leave the premises.

(E)—DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS 1894-1935 and GENERAL ORDERS.

The Agriculture Act, 1937 (Part IV) came into operation on April 1st, and under Section 19 of this Act certain amendments were rendered necessary in the General Orders of the Minister under the Diseases of Animals Acts, particularly those relating to the scheduled (notifiable) diseases.

The chief amendments refer to :—

- (a) Procedure regarding notification.
- (b) Veterinary Inquiry and procedure following.
- (c) Power given Minister to slaughter and pay compensation in those diseases previously dealt with by the Local Authority; such diseases being tuberculosis, sheep pox and glanders.

The general principle of Local Administration hitherto carried out by the Local Authority is still to remain with them in matters involving Lay Inspectors and the Police, and that obligations imposed upon Local Authorities by Section 35 (1) of the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894, to appoint inspectors (other than Veterinary) are still in full operation.

Notifiable diseases are scheduled in two groups :—

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|
| (a) Foot and Mouth Disease. | (b) Tuberculosis. |
| Cattle Plague. | Anthrax. |
| Pleuro Pneumonia. | Sheep Scab. |
| Epizootic Lymphangitis. | Glanders. |
| Sheep Pox. | Rabies. |
| Swine Fever. | Parasitic Mange. |

All notifications with regard to the above diseases are to be to the police who inform the Ministry by telegraph in diseases under Group (a) and to the Local Divisional Veterinary Inspector in those under Group (b) except tuberculosis where a Veterinary Inspector may be notified. Routine clinical inspection of dairy herds under the Milk and Dairies Acts and Orders, previously the responsibility of the Local Authorities, was taken over by the State Veterinary Service as from April 1st.

Further developments to be undertaken are :—

Tuberculin Test survey of self-contained herds.

Voluntary attestation scheme under which bonus payments for milk produced by attested herds are made under Section 20 of the Act.

The Veterinary duties detailed above hitherto carried out by your Local Authority have therefore been transferred as from April 1st to the Ministry and arrangements satisfactory to both Authorities were made, whereby your Veterinary Officer was appointed a part-time Veterinary Inspector of the Ministry in order to perform these and other duties, such as the inspection of the live stock markets, poultry sales, etc., directly under the control of the

Minister. The number of animals inspected at the Cattle Market during the year were :—

Cattle	Sheep	Pigs	Calves	Horses	Total
58625	144740	72192	17945	1433	294935

The figures for 1937 were :—

61787	147056	64603	17987	1159	292594
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The following report under the various headings is, for convenience, made out to cover the full year :—

1. Anthrax.

One case in a bovine was reported as suspicious. The Anthrax Order was put into operation, the carcass being destroyed by burning. Specimens submitted to the Ministry for cultural and inoculation tests were reported negative to these tests. Four other cases in pigs and one in a bovine were investigated on account of their suspicious circumstances. All were negative to microscopic examination of the blood.

2. Foot and Mouth Disease.

Owing to the prevalence of outbreaks, 190 in various parts, and failure to trace the contacts a stand-still order was put into operation as from midnight, April 4th. This necessitated the closing of all markets and the prohibition of moving animals except by licence. This area was released from such control on April 18th. No outbreak occurred in the Borough during the twelve months. The Foot and Mouth Disease (Regulation of Movement) Order, 1938, was made with a view to obtaining more efficient control and came into operation on April 4th.

The number of animals moved into the Borough during the operation of the Foot and Mouth (Regulation of Movement) Order of 1938, and the number of licences issued in respect of same were as follows :—

To the Public Abattoir :

Calves	Beasts	Sheep	Pigs
66	198	989	262
1515 animals.		220 licences.	

To the Cattle Market :

Calves	Beasts	Sheep	Pigs
669	547	2290	1695
5191 animals.		925 licences.	

Total number of animals moved during the control 6,706.

Licences issued in respect of same 1,145.

3. Parasitic Mange.

There is no evidence of this disease having occurred during the twelve months.

4. Sheep Scab.

There has been no evidence of this disease, although occasional consignments of sheep that have been in contact with animals or premises infected with sheep scab have been traced as passing through the market prior to slaughter. In-contact sheep sent in on licence for slaughter are dealt with in accordance with the Order, the skins being dipped in a disinfectant prior to removal.

5. Tuberculosis.

Under Article 4 of the 1938 Order, 127 animals were sent in for slaughter for food purposes by the officers of the Ministry from districts surrounding Preston. Each of these animals was submitted to a careful post-mortem examination, particulars of which have been included in the meat inspection tables. Under Article 8, 13 animals were removed from the Cattle Market, eight of which were slaughtered forthwith; five were returned to the farms from which they had come and were later dealt with by the officers of the Ministry under Article 1 of the Order.

Under Article 1 of this Order, five animals were reported by the owner, of which four were slaughtered as diseased after being valued for compensation. The remaining one was released after investigation. The following table gives details of the animals dealt with under the various articles of the Order and the conditions from which they were suffering.

Animals dealt with under the Tuberculosis Order, 1938 :—

Animals suffering from Tuberculosis	Total	Giving T.B. milk	Suffering from		Chronic cough and showing definite clinical signs of T.B.
			T.B. Udder	T.B. Emaciation	
Discovered during routine inspection of dairy herds in the Borough* (Article 1)	4	...	2	2	...
Removed from Cattle Market (Article 8) ...	13	...	6	2	5
Sent in by Local Authorities ... (Article 4(1))	127	28	84	...	15

* Or otherwise reported.

6. **Epizootic Abortion.**

One suspected animal was removed from the Cattle Market and the owner warned for exposing.

7. **Swine Fever.**

Two suspected outbreaks on a pigkeeper's premises were reported and investigated. In each case there was a negative diagnosis. The necessary restrictions were imposed upon the owners during the investigation and the full investigation was carried out on behalf of the Ministry under the Swine Fever Order of 1938. Two cases of swine fever were discovered in pigs being slaughtered for food at the abattoir and these animals were detained until an inspector of the Ministry had an opportunity to investigate. The Ministry's divisional veterinary inspector was notified in order that an investigation could be carried out on the premises from which these animals had come.

8. **The Warble Fly (Dressing of Cattle) Order, 1936.**

This Order is posted at various places at the Cattle Market for the purpose of drawing the attention of owners of animals to the obligation of dressing or otherwise treating animals affected. Animals visibly affected with warbles are examined at the Markets with a view to seeing whether they have been efficiently treated, and the owners are interviewed when necessary.

9. **Market Sales and Lairs Order, 1925, 1926 and 1927.**

This important Order is continually receiving the attention of the inspectors appointed under the Diseases of Animals Acts who are stationed at the Cattle Market. The efficient surfacing of the Market and adjoining lairs is essential to the proper compliance with this Order.

Considerable repairs to the pavement surfaces have been carried out during the twelve months but further repairs are still to be completed. Owing to the possible spread of Swine Fever due to Market infestation extra care is taken to supervise the thorough cleansing and disinfecting of all lairs used for pigs.

10. **Transit or Animals Orders, 1927 and 1931.**

The chief provisions under these Orders are :—

- (1) Cleansing and disinfection of vehicles used for conveyance of animals by road.
- (2) Keeping of records of such movements by persons responsible.
- (3) Proper construction of the vehicles used for conveying live stock and the keeping of them in efficient condition.
- (4) Prohibition to carry unfit animals.

Under Article 1, all vehicles used for hire at the market are under supervision during market hours and inspectors see that all the above Orders are complied with. During the year 4,922 vehicles were cleansed and disinfected at the Municipal Cleansing Station. Under Article 6 of the Amendment Order of 1931, relating to the carriage by road of unfit animals, notices were served on owners of 41 pigs, 3 cattle and 2 calves prohibiting their movement by road vehicles and all these animals were slaughtered in the adjoining abattoir.

Under the 1927 Order, Part IV, Article 30, one notice was served on an owner of a bovine unfit to travel by rail and the animal was subsequently slaughtered.

Five owners of vehicles were warned for failure to cleanse and disinfect satisfactorily; one prosecution was taken and the owner was found guilty.

11. Importation of Live Stock from Ireland under the Animals (Landing from Ireland, etc.) Order, 1933.

The following animals were landed at the Port of Preston:— 18,216 cattle, 21,653 sheep and 52 pigs, a total of 39,921 animals which is a decrease on the number for 1937 of 4,877. The lairage at the Port is under the control of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, and any animals found by them to be unfit to travel by road or rail are either detained until recovery is effected, or slaughtered at the abattoir provided on the premises. There were 580 animals so detained and slaughtered, 564 sheep and 16 cattle. These were inspected for food purposes by this Council's officers before removal. 8,263 Irish animals were received into Preston Cattle Market from one or other Irish landing docks and were detained in those portions of the market authorised by the Authority for the detention or sale of same. These animals when moved from the market were again licensed to their destination on a six days' detention licence. 4,304 licences were issued.

12. Protection of Animals Act, 1911-1912.

Two prosecutions were taken against two owners of dairy cattle for exposing for sale dairy cows in an over-stocked condition. Both cases were proved and fines of three pounds in each case were imposed on the owners or persons responsible. Warnings were given to other owners prior to these cases being taken. Since then there has been a more reasonable attitude adopted by owners of dairy cows when exposing their animals for sale in a stocked condition and the Authorities' inspectors insist upon instant relief being given to any animals showing any evidence of an over-stocked condition. Posters are from time to time put up at the market warning owners against this objectionable practice and the continued co-operation of Market officials, police and auctioneers is practised in order to prevent cruelty by over-stocking. If the sealing of teats of dairy cows exposed for

sale was made an offence under the Protection of Animals Act it would assist materially in reducing over-stocking and give Local Authorities definite evidence when to take action.

13. Regulation of Movement of Swine (Scheduled Area) Order, 1922.

During the year 46,961 fat pigs and 23,775 store pigs passed through the market and the number of licences issued for these two classes of animals was 1,904 and 2,256 respectively. These licences control the movement of swine and facilitate the tracing of in-contacts where swine fever makes its appearance.

APPENDIX TO SECTION E.

TABLE E I.

Number of Animals Slaughtered and Inspected with increase or decrease as compared with 1937.

	COWS			OTHER CATTLE			CALVES			SHEEP			PIGS		
	Killed	Inspected		Killed	Inspected		Killed	Inspected		Killed	Inspected		Killed	Inspected	
		ante-mortem	post-*		ante-mortem	post-*		ante-mortem	post-*		ante-mortem	post-*			
			mortem			mortem			mortem			mortem		mortem	mortem
Public Abattoir ...	2681 -123	2099	2683 -129	2165 -123	1477	2167 -115	367 -67	212	374 -77	28957 + 2459	20919	28820 -2232	3476 -147	2500	4081 + 113
Private Slaughter-houses ...	1214 + 203	5	1215 + 202	1883 -140		1886 -149	160 -27		160 -27	14107 + 1486	42	12925 + 916	2713 -281		6355 -1120
Totals ...	3895 + 80	2104	3898 + 73	4048 -253	1477	4053 -264	527 -94	212	534 -104	43064 + 3945	20961	41745 + 3148	6189 -428	2500	10436 -1007

* The difference between the number of animals killed and the number inspected post-mortem is due to country killed animals being submitted for inspection.

— Denotes a decrease in the number as compared with 1937.

+ Denotes an increase.

TABLE E 2.
Weight (in lbs.) of whole carcasses, part carcasses and offals condemned and
destroyed for tuberculosis and other conditions.

	TUBERCULOSIS				OTHER CONDITIONS			
	Whole Carcasses	Part Carcasses	Offals	Total	Whole Carcasses	Part Carcasses	Offals	Totals
Cows ...	131143	18276	52353	201772	101600	5682	16130	123412
Other Cattle ...	13958	4289	15870	34117	7840	923	11745	20508
Calves ...	495	52	124	671	3419	37	2	3458
Sheep ...	...	...	...	...	4714	105	850	5669
Pigs ...	5537	800	28388	34725	10903	2290	2492	15685
Totals ...	151133	23417	96735	271285	128476	9037	31219	168732

TABLE E 3.

The weight (in lbs.) of meat Condemned, the cause of condemnation and the class of animal.

Disease	Cows	Other Cattle	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
Abscess	856	748	...	13	185
Actinomycosis	556	397	...	...	18
Anæmia ... ..	...	...	...	35	...
Angioma	963	12	...	...	...
Arthritis	758	30	10	...	766
Asphyxia	625	...	...	...	...
Black Quarter ... ..	...	800	...	...	...
Bruising and Fractures (inc. Maceration)	8854	2233	27	135	1421
Cirrhosis (Liver)	182	163	...	3	452
Congestion	260	30	...	18	359
Contamination ... ..	...	20	...	...	...
Cysts (inc. parasitic conditions) ...	260	358	...	432	295
Decomposition	660	514	...	273	1628
Distomatosis	5096	9673	...	297	20
Dropsy and Emaciation	25047	1690	819	1213	1245
Enteritis	884	...	130	9	180
Fatty Degeneration	663	15	...	3	28
Fevered and Physicked	35376	760	50	55	601
Immaturity ... ..	...	...	2115	...	...
Jaundice	420	...	...	...	120
Johne's Disease	6094	1274	...	...	...
Malignant Tumours	442	...	...	...	...
Mammitis (Septic)	5557	...	...	60	320
Mastitis	4177	12	...	...	...
Metritis (Septic)	10754	350	...	158	455
Moribund ... ..	...	...	108	2658	805
Necrosis	15	...	...	...	35
Nephritis	59	4	2	1	4
Odourous	545	...	...	...	...
Pericarditis (Septic)	1990	...	...	...	...
Peritonitis	170	564	...	...	...
Peritonitis (Septic)	1130	...	...	141	256
Pneumonia, Pleurisy and Pericarditis...	449	251	45	41	864
Pneumonia (Septic)	2390	...	...	24	647
Rickets ... ..	...	...	...	5	599
Septicæmia (inc. Pyæmia and Sapræmia)	8120	610	152	95	2103
Swine Erysipelas ... ..	...	...	...	...	1754
Swine Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	520
Tuberculosis	201772	34117	671	...	34725
Other Conditions... ..	60	...	...	...	6
	325184	54625	4129	5669	50410

TABLE E 4.

Carcases, part carcases and organs condemned for tuberculosis and other conditions.

Animals	Whole Carcases	Part Carcases	Head	Lungs	Liver	Heart	Spleen	Kidney	Udder	Stomach	Skirts	Mesen- tery	Intes- tines
Tuberculosis													
Cows ...	240	250	589	2014	389	129	84	233	217	97	78	238	235
Other Cattle	37	58	214	550	112	40	29	32	2	22	31	66	56
Calves ...	5	2	4	11	6	9	3	4	...	1	1	2	1
Pigs ...	33	19	2078	736	675	732	8	30	...	16	...	266	82
Other Conditions													
Cows ...	200	113	28	53	540	17	6	55	732	15	7	14	14
Other Cattle	22	15	17	64	569	13	8	5	6	3	6	3	3
Calves ...	61	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Sheep ...	105	28	12	51	285	30	...	6	...	1	1	1	1
Pigs ...	82	275	4	227	186	246	10	24	6	63	...	86	86

TABLE E 5.

Number of Animals inspected at Cattle Market and Saleyards,
with comparative figures for the four preceding years.

			Cattle	Sheep	Pigs	Calves	Horses	Totals
1938	...	...	58625	144740	72192	17945	1433	294935
1937	...	...	61787	147056	64603	17989	1159	292594
1936	...	...	59250	145092	52660	18242	1514	276758
1935	...	...	50852	124782	34399	14654	1657	226344
1934	...	...	48942	132218	38449	15238	1438	236285

Other Premises—

1938	...	...	1879	673	649	75	90	3366
1937	...	...	1639	220	665	40	211	2775
1936	...	...	2001	168	895	...	236	3300
1935	...	...	1782	65	955	66	244	3112
1934	...	...	1017	...	150	20	450	1637

F.—Prevalence of, and Control over, Infectious Diseases.

(A)—GENERAL.

There was a noticeable increase in the number of cases of diphtheria and scarlet fever, but neither disease was present in epidemic form. A minor outbreak of typhoid fever which occurred in August of 1937 (nine cases in August) was not followed by any further cases during that year. Only one was notified in 1938. There was a marked decline in the number of cases of pneumonia and influenzal pneumonia due to the absence of influenza on an epidemic scale. Chicken pox was present as an epidemic in the winter and spring months, while the minor epidemic of measles which occurred towards the end of 1937 was continued into the first three months of the following year. There was less whooping cough and the town was free from small pox and influenza.

1. Diphtheria.

	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934
No. of cases notified	187	143	78	259	220
No. of deaths	5	8	—	12	8
Case incidence per 1,000 population	1.65	1.26	0.68	2.23	1.88
Mortality per 1,000 population ...	0.044	0.070	—	0.103	0.068
Mortality per cent. of cases notified	2.67	5.59	—	4.63	3.63

The cases were evenly spread out over the whole year, but November showed three times the average monthly number. As in 1937 and 1936, Park and Deepdale experienced the largest number of cases. Children up to the age of 15 years are more likely to develop the disease than older persons, and among children, those aged 5-10 years bear the largest incidence.

There were six deaths, five of which took place in the Isolation Hospital.

One thousand one hundred and ninety-one children between 5 and 8 years, and 131 under 5 years of age were immunised by the injection of two doses of Alum Precipitated Toxoid. Among those immunised in 1937 and previously, there occurred only one case of diphtheria, which recovered.

2. Scarlet Fever.

	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934
No. of cases notified	389	215	144	254	320
No. of deaths	2	—	—	2	2
Case incidence per 1,000 population	3.43	1.89	1.25	2.19	2.73
Mortality per 1,000 population ...	0.018	—	—	0.017	0.017
Mortality per cent. of cases notified	0.51	—	—	0.79	0.62

There was a marked increase in the number of cases notified. The increase began to be noticed in the summer months of 1937 and has been continued

throughout the whole of 1938 with a slight intermission in August. Deepdale ward had almost twice as many cases as any other ward. Park, Ribbleton and Maudland also showed an excess number of cases. Last year there was a slight excess in Park, Deepdale and Maudland wards. The disease was mild in type and caused little mortality. Children aged 5-10 years show the highest liability to contract the disease.

3. Enteric Fever.

	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934
No. of cases notified	1	11	—	5	1
No. of deaths	—	—	—	1	—
Case incidence per 1,000 population	0.009	0.097	—	0.043	0.009
Mortality per 1,000 population ...	—	—	—	0.008	—
Mortality per cent. of cases notified	—	—	—	20.0	—

4. Erysipelas.

There were 41 cases of erysipelas notified as compared with 40 in the previous year. Fourteen cases were treated at the Isolation Hospital and there was one death.

5. Pneumonia.

Eighty-nine cases were notified. Fifty-nine deaths occurred from all forms of pneumonia, compared with 104 in the previous year, and 10 from influenzal pneumonia, compared with 69 last year. Notification of pneumonia is incomplete and unsatisfactory.

6. Encephalitis Lethargica.

No further cases of this disease were notified during the year. Two deaths of old standing cases were attributed to this cause.

7. Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis.

Two new cases of acute poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis) were notified.

8. Infective Enteritis.

Notification of infective enteritis is even less complete than that of primary and influenzal pneumonia. One notification was received.

9. Chicken Pox.

The number of cases of chicken pox notified during the year increased from 107 to 520. These notifications are made by Head Teachers of schools and parents. The months of the heaviest apparent incidence were March,

April and May. The largest number of cases apparently occurred in Park, Deepdale, Ribbleton and Avenham wards.

10. Measles.

The epidemic of measles described in last year's report, which began in October, 1937, continued up to March of 1938 and abruptly ceased. There were 983 cases and 13 deaths. We are due for another epidemic in the early autumn of 1939.

11. Small Pox.

Small pox has not been reported in the Borough since 1929. A table dealing with the work of the Public Vaccinators is included at the end of this section.

12. Whooping Cough.

Whooping cough was less prevalent in 1938 than in 1937.

More than half the total cases (47) coming to our notice occurred in January, due to an outbreak limited to St. John's ward. There was one death due to the disease.

13. Cancer.

One out of every eight deaths is caused by cancer. Excluding those aged 44 and under, the proportion rises to one out of every seven. Notwithstanding the enormous amount of money and time now devoted to enquiry into the causation and nature of malignant growths nothing definite has so far been discovered. Progress, however, has been rapid as regards treatment and in addition to early surgical treatment which will always hold a permanent place, the treatment of some accessible or external cancers by means of deep X-ray and Radium therapy has made remarkable strides. At the end of this section will be found a tabular statement of the deaths from this disease, arranged according to their ages and the location of the disease. Special arrangements for the treatment of the disease are as follows :—

The Preston Town Council has not itself provided any special facilities for the diagnosis of cancer, nor is there definite agreement with any other local authority giving access to such facilities. Patients are, however, received into the Borough Hospital for treatment and occasionally cases are referred to the special clinic at the Preston Royal Infirmary.

By agreement with the Manchester and District Radium Institute and the Christie Hospital, the Medical Officer of the Institute visits the Preston Royal Infirmary weekly for the purpose of seeing cases referred to them by the

Hospital and general practitioners. The Medical Officer referred to selects the cases for radium treatment which are then admitted into the Infirmary for treatment at the next weekly period.

The quantity of radium is predetermined in Manchester and brought over and inserted into or applied to the patient in co-operation with the surgical staff of the Infirmary. Patients needing radium application through the surface moulds attend at the Out-patient Clinic in Manchester, and are brought back by the Infirmary ambulance for immobilisation at the Infirmary.

Cases may also be referred for special treatment at the Royal Infirmary by deep X-ray therapy and by ordinary surgical means.

The importance of early medical treatment is brought to the notice of mothers by the distribution of cancer leaflets at the Maternity and Child Welfare Centres, and occasionally by means of lectures open to the general public.

14. Influenza.

An epidemic of influenza which affected over 3,500 school children during the last fortnight of January, 1937, was reported upon last year. In 1938 the town was free from the disease.

15. Sonné Dysentery.

An outbreak of suspected food poisoning affecting a family of 9 persons was notified by a medical practitioner on 28th September, 1938.

Bacteriological examination of stools gave a diagnosis of dysentery (sonné).

The primary stools were confined to six persons in the family, and the next notifications were received on 30th September, 4th October, and 11th October, 1938, the last patient being the mother.

Enquiry in the neighbourhood revealed three other cases in one family and these were removed to the Isolation Hospital on 5th October, 1938.

From this date notifications were fairly regular, the cases not being resident in one particular area.

Until the end of the period under review 43 cases were notified, 25 of these were admitted to the Isolation Hospital and 18 were treated at home. There was no mortality.

(B)—ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

1. Six hundred and twenty-nine cases were admitted, as compared with 405, 280, 571, 606 and 390 in previous years. Fifteen patients died, the diseases for which they were admitted being measles, four, diphtheria, five, scarlet fever, two, and other diseases, four.

The total number of operations performed was as follows :—

Tracheotomy	...	...	...	...	2
Minor Operation	...	...	...	...	5

Classification of cases, length of stay and other details may be found in the tables of the Appendix to this Section.

Cases admitted from outside the area were :—

Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	2
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	3

2. **Enteric Fever.**

One case was admitted, as compared with nine, none and five in the previous three years. There were no deaths.

3. **Scarlet Fever.**

Three hundred and forty-six cases were admitted, as compared with 188, 131, 233, 272 and 295 in previous years. Two deaths occurred, one of which was due to cerebro-spinal fever and the other to coma—sinus thrombosis—dermoid cyst.

Five cases on return home gave rise to a subsequent case. The average interval between discharge of the original cases and the occurrence of secondary cases was 7 days, the longest interval being 19 days and the shortest 1 day. The five secondary cases represent 1.47 per cent. of the 341 primary cases, as compared with 3.30, 0.7, 5.91 and 3.81 in previous years.

Anti-toxin was administered to a number of patients, 2 being given 20 c.c. each, 148 being given 10 c.c. each and 82 being given 5 c.c. each.

4. **Diphtheria.**

One hundred and eighty-four cases were admitted, as compared with 141, 75, 255, 201, 23 and 37 in previous years. There were five deaths.

Anti-toxin is administered by the intra-muscular route. The majority of the patients have been given a preliminary dose of 8,000 units before admission. In 24 cases no further treatment was considered necessary, but

in the remainder further dosage, according to the severity of the disease, was given as below :—

No. of Patients.			Units of Serum.	No. of Patients.			Units of Serum.
5	...	...	4,000	5	...	...	40,000
32	...	...	8,000	1	...	...	44,000
7	...	...	10,000	7	...	...	48,000
55	...	...	16,000	2	...	...	56,000
9	...	...	20,000	5	...	...	64,000
20	...	...	24,000	1	...	...	88,000
10	...	...	32,000	1	...	...	120,000

5. Measles.

Thirty-eight cases were admitted, as compared with 30, 20, 33, 98 and 23 in previous years. There were four deaths, three of which were due to broncho pneumonia following measles, the other being due to—1 (a) coma, (b) tuberculous meningitis, (c) measles.

6. Erysipelas.

Fourteen cases of erysipelas and of septic conditions of the tissues following injuries or other diseases were admitted. There were no deaths.

Anti-toxin was administered to two patients, who were each given 10 c.c.

7. Other Diseases.

Forty-six cases were admitted in this miscellaneous group, as compared with 18 last year. They were classified as follow :—

Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	6	Sonne Dysentery	...	26
Pemphigus Neonatorum	...	3	Chicken Pox	...	4
Icterus Neonatorum	...	1	Mumps	...	1
Whooping Cough	...	2	Pneumonia	...	1
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	...	1	Diarrhoea and Vomiting		1

There were three deaths, one being due to icterus neonatorum, one to pemphigus neonatorum and the other to chicken pox and tuberculous meningitis.

(C)—TUBERCULOSIS.

1. Incidence and Mortality of the Disease.

In the year under review the total number of cases of tuberculosis (all forms) notified in Preston was 147 (primary notifications on Form A.)

Of these notifications 103 were pulmonary and 44 non-pulmonary cases. These figures again show a decrease from those of the previous year when 170 cases were notified. Of the two forms of the disease the pulmonary cases show a decrease of 18 and the non-pulmonary cases a decrease of 5 from those of 1937.

The above figures give a notification rate of 1.30 per 1,000 of the population for all forms of the disease. Of this rate the pulmonary form is responsible for 0.91 and the non-pulmonary form for 0.39 per 1,000 of the population. The efficiency of notification may on the whole be regarded as satisfactory.

The age and sex distribution of the notified cases, the relative incidence in the different wards of the Borough and the occupations of notified cases, will be found in Tables F1, F2 and F9 respectively.

Turning to the mortality the total number of deaths registered in Preston during 1938 as being due to tuberculosis in some form or other was 88, of which 69 were due to the pulmonary form and 19 were caused by other forms of the disease. These figures are a little less than those of the previous year when 96 deaths were recorded.

The death rate from all forms of the disease was .78 per 1,000 of the population. The pulmonary form was responsible for a rate of .61 while the non-pulmonary form of the disease caused a rate of .17 per 1,000 of the population.

The ratio of deaths of non-notified persons to the total deaths was as one to 3.7.

The age and sex distribution of the deaths is shown in Table B.4.

2. Work done during the year.

(a) At the Dispensary.

During the year 395 new patients were examined by the Tuberculosis Officer, either at the Dispensary or at their own homes.

Old patients made 2,379 attendances at the Dispensary for treatment, reports, or observation purposes.

Of the new patients, 143 were diagnosed as suffering definitely from tuberculosis in some form or other, 101 from pulmonary and 42 from non-pulmonary tuberculosis.

The pulmonary cases were classified as follows :—

T.B. —	...	...	...	...	...	47
T.B. + Group 1	...	...	...	...	...	17
T.B. + Group 2	...	...	...	...	...	28
T.B. + Group 3	...	...	...	...	...	9
						<hr/> 101 <hr/>

The explanation of the above groupings is as follows :—

Class T.B. — comprises cases of pulmonary tuberculosis in which the tubercle bacilli was never actually found in the sputum examined.

T.B. + comprises all the other cases, in which the presence of tubercle bacilli in the sputum has been demonstrated at some period or other of the disease. This latter class is further sub-divided into Groups 1, 2 and 3, corresponding approximately and respectively to early, intermediate and advanced stages of the disease.

The non-pulmonary cases were classified as follows :—

Bones and Joints	...	...	...	...	...	7
Abdominal	...	...	...	...	...	4
Peripheral Glands	...	...	...	...	...	30
Other Organs	...	...	...	...	...	1
						<hr/> 42 <hr/>

The Tuberculosis nurse made 141 visits to the homes of new patients and 1,628 re-visits to those of old patients.

Table F10 shows in detail as required by the Ministry of Health, the work done at the Dispensary. This table explains itself and requires little comment, except to say that the addition of the figures in Section D gives a total of 535 cases actually on the Dispensary register at the end of the year. Of these patients 179 were “arrested” cases (96 pulmonary and 83 non-pulmonary). An “arrested” case means a patient who has remained free from any signs of active tuberculous disease for a period of at least two years. If the “arrested” case continues to remain well for a further period of three years (pulmonary) or one year (non-pulmonary), he can then be removed from the Dispensary register and regarded as permanently cured. Each year a considerable number of such cured cases are removed from the register (56 during the year 1938). It will be observed also that 433 X-ray examinations were carried out in connection with the Dispensary organisation as compared with 406 in the previous year. This work has continued to be carried out at the Preston Royal Infirmary by the honorary radiologists of that Institution. The

advantage of the department having its own X-ray equipment must again be stressed and it is anticipated that provision for this will be made in the near future when the X-ray department at Sharoe Green Hospital is opened.

During the year 536 examinations of sputum for the presence of tubercle bacilli were carried out in connection with the work of the Dispensary. These examinations are carried out in the bacteriological laboratory of the Preston Royal Infirmary.

(b) Chestnuts Sanatorium.

There are no important developments to be reported in connection with this Institution during the year under review. There is accommodation for 30 patients (17 men and 13 women).

An analysis of the cases dealt with at the Sanatorium during the year will be found in Tables F7 and F8. These tables show the numbers admitted during the year, their average length of stay and the average number of beds occupied daily. It will be noted that 67 patients were admitted, 46 discharged and 23 died in the Institution.

These figures approximate closely to those of the previous year when 63 were admitted, 37 discharged and 23 died. There is little variation in the number of cases dealt with from year to year.

The comparatively high percentage of cases who died in the Sanatorium is fully accounted for by the type of the majority of the cases admitted there. It is to be remembered that the Chestnuts is intended chiefly for the reception and treatment of the more advanced and highly infectious cases of pulmonary tuberculosis. Hence the results of treatment cannot be expected to compare favourably with those of institutions to which cases in the earlier stages of the disease are admitted.

The Sanatorium again tenders its grateful thanks to those who have so willingly contributed to the patients' enjoyment and entertainment during the winter months.

(c) Residential Treatment.

The extent of residential treatment and observation during the year in institutions approved for the treatment of tuberculosis and the immediate results of such treatment are shown in Tables F6, F7, and F8 respectively.

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925.

There was no known instance in which a tuberculous person was engaged in the milk trade.

Public Health Act, 1936. Section 172.

There was no instance in which the Council applied for an order for compulsory removal to hospital of a tuberculous patient.

(D)—VENEREAL DISEASE.

The treatment of venereal disease is carried out at the Royal Infirmary. Mr. R. Cunliffe Shaw, F.R.C.S., is in charge of the arrangements.

The number of persons attending for the first time was 558, which is less than it has been for some years, namely, 605, 694, 641, 640 respectively. The decrease in the number of new patients is due to a large decrease in the number of persons suffering from gonorrhœa. In the following paragraphs the numbers and percentages for 1937, 1936 and 1935 are given in brackets.

Syphilis.

The number of persons presenting themselves for treatment for the first time, including 18 who were known to have received treatment at other centres for the same condition, was 175 (149, 132 and 153); 27% of the total cases were in the primary and more easily treated stage (13%, 12%, 15%); 39% of the cases were females (34%, 37%, 41%). The increase noted above is exceptional as the tendency over the country as a whole is in a downward direction. The probable reason is the large number of single men employed as labourers at the Euxton Munition Factory.

Forty-nine (40, 65, 58) were discharged after completion of treatment and final tests of cure. Fifty-eight (73, 35, 45) persons ceased to attend before completion of treatment; 21 of these were in the primary or secondary stages and in an infectious state.

These cases of syphilis made 3,449 attendances (4,392, 4,730, 5,275). The average attendance of cases was 7.2 (9.7, 10.1, 11.3) in the case of men, and 8.9 (13.3, 15.0, 14.3) in the case of women.

One thousand four hundred and fifteen injections of approved arsenobenzenes compounds were administered, as compared with 1,630 in 1937; 2,469 c.c. bismuth injections were given in addition.

Gonorrhœa.

Three hundred and six persons (375, 438, 351) attended for the treatment of gonorrhœa for the first time. A large majority of these were in the early stages of the disease; 14% (26%, 31%, 32%) of all cases of gonorrhœa in men were discharged as cured, while 17% (16%, 34%, 33%) of women were so discharged. Previous reports have commented upon the fact that a large proportion of cases ceased to attend before completion of treatment. During the year under review the figures are: males 9.6% (9.5%, 7.6%, 16%) and females—11.7% (14.4%, 1.3%, 5.5%).

Males on the average made four (7, 8, 8) visits to the Medical Officer, and 18 (20, 28, 26) visits for treatment by the Medical Orderly. Females made 6.5 (15, 15, 17) visits to the Medical Officer and 5 (12, 16, 16) visits for treatment by the Sister in charge.

The treatment of gonorrhœa by the recently discovered sulphanilamides, uleron, M.B. 693 and other preparations of an allied nature is revolutionising the methods in vogue. The time required is shortened and a higher percentage of cure is obtained. Incidentally it is more expensive.

General.

Forty-two per cent (56%, 57%, 62%) of all cases resided in the Borough, the remainder being mainly resident in the adjacent County area.

In all, 1,263 persons (1,188, 1,187, 1,180) made 18,395 (23,939, 28,518, 27,877) visits to the Clinic for treatment.

APPENDIX TO SECTION F.

TABLE F 1.—Cases of Infectious Diseases for the Year 1938 classified according to age and sex.

Notifiable Disease.	Under 1 year		1—2		2—3		3—4		4—5		5—10		10—15		15—20		20—25		25—45		45—65		65 and over		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Diphtheria .....	...	1	3	...	...	2	8	3	7	3	38	32	43	23	5	1	5	6	3	3	...	...	1	112	75
Erysipelas	1	1	1	1	...	1	3	...	1	5	4	10	8	2	3	20	21
Scarlet Fever .....	...	1	5	3	21	12	22	27	32	28	60	91	23	31	4	9	3	6	4	7	...	...	...	174	215
Enteric Fever .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
Pyrexia (Puerperal) .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	24	...	...	...	...	27
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	7	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	4
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	2	2	1	5	8	5	6	26	19	16	7	5	1	59	44
Other Forms of Tuberculosis	3	1	1	2	2	...	3	...	6	6	3	2	1	3	1	...	1	8	1	21	23
Influenzal Pneumonia .....	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Primary Pneumonia	11	9	2	2	2	7	4	1	3	1	7	3	...	1	1	1	2	...	7	2	12	3	1	4	52	34
Malaria .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dysentery.....	5	2	3	2	5	...	1	1	...	1	3	6	1	1	...	2	3	1	1	21	17
Cerebro Spinal Fever.....	2	...	1	1	1	...	1	5	1
Encephalitis Lethargica .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute Poliomyelitis .....	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
Infective Enteritis	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Chicken Pox (not notifiable).....	1	1	3	...	1	1	14	7	47	30	202	201	5	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	273	247
Measles	28	31	40	45	54	60	82	93	138	86	148	145	3	13	5	1	4	2	3	1	...	1	...	505	478	
Undulant Fever.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
Small Pox .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough (not notifiable)...	1	...	...	3	1	1	3	4	7	1	12	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	23

TABLE F 2.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified in 1938 and classified according to Ward Distribution.

Notifiable Disease.	Total	St. John's.	Avenham.	Christ Church	Ashton.	Maudland.	St. Peter's.	Moorbrook.	Park.	Trinity.	Deepdale.	Ribbleton.	Fishwick.
Diphtheria	187	14	2	13	14	12	22	13	36	5	27	18	11
Erysipelas	41	2	2	3	2	6	2	4	5	2	9	2	2
Scarlet Fever	389	18	15	13	35	40	27	23	49	26	82	44	17
Enteric Fever	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pyrexia (Puerperal)	27	1	7	...	...	1	...	2	14	1	1	...	...
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	11	1	1	2	1	...	1	...	2	2	1	...	...
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	103	17	3	6	9	13	8	2	9	8	13	6	9
Other Forms of Tuberculosis	44	5	2	4	1	5	2	2	4	2	9	3	5
Influenzal Pneumonia	3	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Primary Pneumonia	86	4	4	1	14	11	9	3	11	7	12	8	2
Malaria .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dysentery	38	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	13	...	...	6	10
Cerebro Spinal Fever	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	1	1
Encephalitis Lethargica .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute Poliomyelitis	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...
Infective Enteritis	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Chicken Pox (not notifiable)	520	47	63	54	16	10	29	27	73	28	71	71	31
Measles	983	89	37	69	137	151	123	71	78	42	92	61	33
Undulant Fever	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Small Pox .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough (not notifiable)...	47	25	6	5	4	4	1	...	...	1	...	1	...

TABLE F 3.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified in 1938 and classified according to month of occurrence.

Notifiable Disease.	TOTAL	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Diphtheria	187	12	9	14	9	9	5	16	10	16	19	44	24
Erysipelas	41	5	7	4	5	2	4	2	1	3	2	4	2
Scarlet Fever	389	41	38	32	38	30	26	32	12	24	41	38	37
Septicemic Fever	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toxemia (Puerperal)	27	3	1	...	1	2	2	4	1	2	6	4	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	11	1	2	2	2	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	...
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	103	10	8	13	10	9	8	8	7	3	9	5	13
Other Forms of Tuberculosis	44	4	1	3	5	5	6	7	1	1	2	5	4
Influenzal Pneumonia	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary Pneumonia	86	11	16	14	8	3	3	4	3	2	7	8	7
Malaria .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paratyphoid	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	9	1
Cerebro Spinal Fever	6	1	...	...	2	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...
Encephalitis Lethargica .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute Poliomyelitis	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1
Shigellosis	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Chicken Pox (not notifiable).....	520	48	46	153	115	80	35	32	1	3	2	5	...
Measles	983	406	279	201	36	14	23	10	5	1	2	4	2
Relapsing Fever.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Small Pox .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough (not notifiable)...	47	25	6	5	4	4	1	...	...	1	...	1	...

TABLE F 4.
Isolation Hospital.

DISEASE FOR WHICH ADMITTED	In Hospital, Dec. 31st, 1937	ADMITTED		Dis- charged	Deaths	Remaining in Hospital, Dec. 31st, 1938.
		No.	Per cent. of Cases Notified*			
Enteric Fever ... ..	...	1	...	1	...	...
Scarlet Fever	18	346	88.43	343	2	19
Diphtheria	9	184	96.79	177	5	11
Measles	7	38	3.94	41	4	...
Erysipelas	1	14	34.15	14	...	1
Pneumonia ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Diseases	1	46	...	43	4	...
TOTALS	36	629	...	619	15	31

* The percentage is calculated on Borough cases alone.

TABLE F 5.

DISEASE FOR WHICH ADMITTED	No. of Cases Discharged or Died during 1938	Total Days in Hospital	Average Length of Stay in Days	Total Bed Days in Hospital in 1938	Average Beds occupied Daily
Enteric Fever	1	20	20	20	0.05
Scarlet Fever	345	9487	27.50	9595	26.29
Diphtheria	182	4441	24.40	4432	12.14
Measles	45	706	15.70	632	1.73
Erysipelas	14	138	9.86	141	0.39
Pneumonia ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
Other Diseases	47	666	14.17	666	1.82
TOTALS	634	15458	24.38	15486	42.43

TABLE F 6.

Return showing the extent of Residential Treatment and Observation during the year in Institutions Approved for the treatment of Tuberculosis.

			In Institutions on Jan. 1	Admitted during the Year	Discharged during the Year	Died in the Institutions	In Institutions on Dec. 31
Number of doubtfully tuberculous cases admitted for observation.	Adults	M.	...	3	3	...	...
		F.	...	2	2	...	...
	Children	—	...	2	2	...	...
	TOTAL	...	...	7	7	...	...
Number of patients suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis	Adults	M.	23	74	51	13	33
		F.	23	45	37	10	21
	Children	—	6	11	15	1	1
	TOTAL	...	52	130	103	24	55
Number of patients suffering from non- pulmonary tuberculosis	Adults	M.	3	5	5	1	2
		F.	6	9	10	...	5
	Children	—	13	12	18	...	7
	TOTAL	...	22	26	33	1	14
GRAND TOTAL	...	...	74	163	143	25	69

TABLE F 7.
Chestnuts Sanatorium.

Tuberculosis	In Hospital Dec. 31, 1937	Admitted	Discharged	Deaths	Remaining Dec. 31, 1938
Males	14	41	30	13	12
Females	7	26	16	10	7
Totals	21	67	46	23	19

TABLE F 8.
Chestnuts Sanatorium.

	No. of Cases Died or Discharged during 1938	Total days in Sanatorium	Average length of stay in days.	Average Beds occupied daily.
Males	43	4811	111.88	13
Females	26	2906	111.77	8
Totals	69	7717	111.84	21

TABLE F 10.

Tuberculosis.

Return showing the work of the Dispensary during the Year 1938.

DIAGNOSIS.	PULMONARY.				NON-PULMONARY				TOTAL.				Grand Total.			
	Adults		Children		Adults		Children		Adults		Children					
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.				
A.—NEW CASES examined during the year (excluding contacts) :																
(a) Definitely tuberculous ...	50	37	2	2	3	10	18	11	53	47	20	13	133			
(b) Diagnosis not completed ...	1	3	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	3	2	1	7
(c) Non-tuberculous ...	52	52	24	18	5	4	5	4	57	56	29	22	164			
B.—CONTACTS examined during the year :																
(a) Definitely tuberculous ...	5	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	5	3	1	1	10
(b) Diagnosis not completed ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
(c) Non-tuberculous ...	7	13	31	27	...	...	...	2	7	13	31	29	80
C.—CASES written off the Dispensary Register as :																
(a) Recovered ...	11	6	5	6	2	8	11	7	13	14	16	13	56			
(b) Non-tuberculous (including any such cases previously diagnosed and entered on the Dispensary Register as tuberculous) ...	63	66	57	46	5	4	5	6	68	70	62	52	252			
D.—NUMBER OF CASES on Dispensary Register on December 31st :																
(a) Definitely tuberculous ...	160	131	27	32	22	43	74	38	182	174	101	70	527			
(b) Diagnosis not completed ...	1	3	...	...	...	...	3	1	1	3	3	1	8

TABLE F 10.—(continued).

1. Number of cases on Dispensary Register on January 1st ...	541	7. Number of consultations with medical practitioners :— (a) Personal ... (b) Other ...	9 215
2. Number of cases transferred from other areas and cases returned after discharge under Head 3 in previous years ...	25	8. Number of visits by Tuberculosis Officers to homes (including personal consultations) ...	59
3. Number of cases transferred to other areas, cases not desiring further assistance under the scheme, and cases "lost sight of" ...	55	9. Number of visits by Nurses or Health Visitors to Homes for Dispensary purposes ...	1628
4. Cases written off during the year as Dead (all causes) ...	63	10. Number of (a) Specimens of sputum, &c., examined (b) X-ray Examinations made in connection with Dispensary work	536 433
5. Number of attendances at the Dispensary (including Contacts) ...	2774	11. Number of "Recovered" cases re-stored to Dispensary Register, and included in A (a) and A (b) above...	5
6. Number of Insured Persons under Domiciliary Treatment on the 31st December ...	92	12. Number of "T.B. plus" cases on Dispensary Register on Dec. 31st	151

TABLE F 11.

Return showing the immediate results of treatment of definitely tuberculous patients discharged during the year from Institutions approved for the treatment of tuberculosis.

Classification on admission to the Institution.		Condition at time of discharge.	Duration of Residential Treatment in the Institution.															Grand Totals
			Under 3 months <small>but exceeding 28 days</small>			3—6 months			6—12 months			More than 12 months			Totals			
			M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	
PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.	Class T.B. minus.	Quiescent ...	4	3	.	6	3	.	I	2	2	.	.	3	II	8	5	24
		Not quiescent ...	3	4	I	3	2	I	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	6	2	14
		Died in Institution	I	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	I	.	.	I
	Class T.B.plus. Group I.	Quiescent ...	.	I	.	2	I	.	I	7	.	.	.	.	3	9	.	12
		Not quiescent ...	I	I	.	2	2	.	3	.	I	2	I	.	8	4	I	13
		Died in Institution	.	.	.	.	I	.	.	.	I	.	.	.	.	I	I	2
	Class T.B. plus Group II.	Quiescent ...	.	.	.	I	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	I	.	.	I
		Not quiescent ...	5	5	.	5	3	.	5	I	.	I	.	.	16	9	.	25
		Died in Institution	4	2	.	I	.	.	I	.	.	.	.	.	6	2	.	8
	Class T.B.plus. Group III	Quiescent ...	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
		Not quiescent ...	I	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	I	2	.	3
		Died in Institution	3	2	.	.	I	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	3	.	6
	TOTALS (pulmonary)...			22	20	I	20	13	I	11	10	4	3	I	3	56	44	9	109
NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.	Bones and Joints	Quiescent ...	.	I	.	.	I	I	.	.	3	I	2	3	I	4	7	12
		Not quiescent ...	.	2	2	.	.	2	I	.	.	.	.	I	I	2	5	8
		Died in Institution	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Abdominal.	Quiescent ...	.	.	I	.	.	.	.	.	I	.	.	.	.	.	2	2
		Not quiescent ...	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2
		Died in Institution	I	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	I	.	.	I
	Other Organs	Quiescent ...	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
		Not quiescent ...	I	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	I	.	.	I
		Died in Institution	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Peripheral glands	Quiescent ...	.	2	I	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	I	3
		Not quiescent ...	.	.	I	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	I	I
		Died in Institution	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	TOTALS (non-pulmonary)...			2	5	7	.	I	3	I	.	4	I	2	4	4	8	18	30

TABLE F 12.
Tuberculosis, 1938.

AGE PERIODS			NEW CASES				DEATHS			
			Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
1—	...	...	...	2	9	3	...	1	6	1
5—	...	...	2	1	9	8	...	3	...	1
15—	...	...	10	14	2	3	5	7	1	2
25—	...	...	15	12	1	4	6	4	1	1
35—	...	...	11	7	...	4	9	7	1	...
45—	...	...	3	4	...	...	12	2	1	1
55—	...	...	13	3	...	...	7	3	1	...
65 and upwards	...	...	5	1	...	1	2	1	...	...
Totals	...	...	59	44	21	23	41	28	12	7

TABLE F 13.
Return showing the Numbers of Persons successfully vaccinated and re-vaccinated
at the cost of the rates by the Medical Officers of the Institutions and the
Public Vaccinators during the Year ended 30th September, 1938

Name of the Institution or Vaccination District.	Name of the Medical Officer or Public Vaccinator.	Numbers of successful Primary Vaccinations of persons :—			Number of successful Re-vaccinations, i.e., successful vaccinations of persons who had been successfully vaccinated at some previous time
		Under one year of age.	One year and upwards.	TOTAL	
Preston District No. 1	Dr. D. J. Davies	202	7	209	1
" " No. 2	Dr. T. Pimley	61	2	63	—
" " No. 2A	Dr. A. S. Holden	139	4	143	1
Totals		402	13	415	2
Corresponding figures for period ended Sept. 30th, 1937		326	17	343	5

TABLE F 14.
Vaccination of Children whose Births were registered from 1st January to 31st December, 1937, inclusive.

Registration Sub-Districts comprised in the Vaccination Officer's District.	Number of Births.	Successfully Vaccinated.	Insusceptible of Vaccination.	Had Small Pox.	Number in respect of whom Statutory Declarations of Conscientious Objection have been received.	Died Unvaccinated.	Postponement by Medical Certificate.	Removal to Districts the Vaccination Officers of which have been duly apprised.	Removal to places unknown, or which cannot be reached; and Cases not having been found.	Number of these Births remaining on 31st January, 1939.	Total number of Certificates and copies of Certificates of Successful Primary Vaccination of Children under 14 received during the Calendar Year 1938.	Number of Statutory Declarations of Conscientious Objection actually received by the Vaccination Officer irrespective of the dates of birth of the children to which they relate, during the Calendar Year 1938.
N-East Preston ...	1013	280	3	...	512	63	24	11	33	87	...	...
S-West Preston ...	799	270	1	...	312	42	33	3	43	95	...	...
TOTAL ...	1812	550	4	...	824	105	57	14	76	182	511	958
Corresponding figures for 1937	1635	478	10	...	712	103	72	17	94	149	538	785

TABLE F 15.

Deaths from Cancer in 1938.

LOCALISATION				25-45		45-65		65-75		75 & over		TOTAL	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Scalp ...	...	...	CARCINOMA	...	...	...	...	...	I	...	...	...	I
Brain ...	...	...		I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	...
Cheek ...	...	...		I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	...
Tongue ...	...	...		...	...	2	...	4	...	I	...	7	...
Mouth ...	...	...		...	...	...	...	I	...	...	...	I	...
Palate ...	...	...		...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...
Neck ...	...	...		...	...	...	5	...	2	I	I	I	8
Pharynx ...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	I	...	I	...
Larynx ...	...	...		...	...	I	I	...	...	...	...	I	I
Bronchus ...	...	...		...	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I
Oesophagus ...	...	...		...	...	I	...	2	...	...	...	3	...
Mediastinum ...	...	...		I	...	...	...	...	I	...	...	I	I
Lung ...	...	...		4	I	3	...	3	...	2	...	12	I
Breast ...	...	...		...	4	...	10	...	3	...	8	...	25
Stomach ...	...	...		I	2	11	11	8	11	8	4	28	28
Ventriculus ...	...	...		I	...	...	...	I	...	...	I	2	I
Liver ...	...	...		I	...	I	I	2	I	...	I	4	3
Gall Bladder ...	...	...		...	...	I	I	...	...	...	...	I	I
Kidney ...	...	...		...	...	...	I	...	...	...	...	...	I
Bladder ...	...	...		...	...	I	2	I	I	...	I	2	4
Colon ...	...	...		...	...	3	3	4	3	...	3	7	9
Bowel ...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	I	...	...	...	I
Bile Duct ...	...	...		...	...	...	...	I	...	...	...	I	...
Pelvis ...	...	...		...	...	...	I	...	...	...	...	...	I
Pancreas ...	...	...		...	...	I	I	...	...	...	I	I	2
Rectum ...	...	...		...	...	2	...	6	4	2	...	10	4
Uterus ...	...	...		...	2	...	4	...	5	...	2	...	13
Ovary ...	...	...		...	...	...	4	...	2	...	...	...	6
Prostate ...	...	...		...	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	5	...
Testis ...	...	...		...	...	...	...	I	...	...	...	I	...
Penis ...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	I	...	I	...
Glands of Neck ...	...	...	EPITHELIOMA SARCOMA	...	...	...	...	...	I	...	...	...	I
Lung ...	...	...		...	...	...	...	I	...	...	...	I	...
Breast ...	...	...		...	...	...	I	...	...	...	...	...	I
Retroperitoneum ...	...	...		...	...	...	I	I	...	...	...	I	I
Os Pubis ...	...	...		I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	...
Humerus... ...	...	...		...	...	...	...	I	...	...	...	I	...
Back (Melanotic) ...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	I	...	...	...	I
Thigh ...	...	...		...	...	...	...	I	...	...	...	I	...
Skin ...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	I	...	...	...	I
Tongue ...	...	...		...	...	I	...	...	...	...	...	I	...
Palate ...	...	...		...	...	...	...	I	...	...	...	I	...
Tonsil ...	...	...		...	...	I	...	...	...	...	...	I	...
Buttock ...	...	...		...	...	...	...	I	...	...	...	I	...
Vagina ...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	...	I
TOTALS ...	...	...	...	11	10	31	47	45	38	16	23	103	118

RETURN relating to all persons who were treated at the Treatment Centre at Preston Royal Infirmary during the Year ending 31st December, 1938.

	Syphilis		Soft Chancre		Gonorrhœa		Conditions other than venereal		TOTALS		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Totals
1. Number of cases on 1st January under treatment or observation	144	111	...	...	332	105	...	...	476	216	692
2. Number of cases removed from the register during any previous year which returned during the year under report for treatment or observation of the same infection	4	3	...	...	5	2	—	—	9	5	14
3. Number of cases dealt with for the first time during the year under report (exclusive of cases under Item 4) suffering from :—											
Syphilis, primary	38	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	38	10	48
" secondary	13	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	13	26
" latent in 1st year of infection ... ..	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	...
" all later stages	43	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	43	27	70
" congenital	4	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	9	13
" Soft Chancre ... ..	...	...	4	...	—	—	—	—	4	...	4
Gonorrhœa, 1st year of infection	—	—	—	—	216	27	—	—	216	27	243
" later	—	—	—	—	34	11	—	—	34	11	45
Conditions other than venereal	—	—	—	—	—	—	46	26	46	26	73
4. Number of cases dealt with for the first time during the year under report known to have received treatment for the same infection, or to have been under observation, at other Centres	9	9	...	...	17	1	...	...	26	10	36
TOTALS OF ITEMS 1, 2, 3 AND 4	255	182	4	—	604	146	46	26	909	354	1263
5. Number of cases discharged after completion of treatment and final tests of cure or after diagnosis as non-venereal	36	13	...	...	135	39	46	26	217	78	295
6. Number of cases which ceased to attend before completion of treatment and were, on first attendance suffering from :—											
Syphilis, primary	8	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	4	12
" secondary	8	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	1	9
" latent in 1st year of infection ... ..	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	...
" all later stages	17	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	12	29
" congenital	5	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	3	8
" Soft Chancre ... ..	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	...	...	...
Gonorrhœa, 1st year of infection	—	—	—	—	53	14	—	—	53	14	67
" later	—	—	—	—	5	3	—	—	5	3	8
7. Number of cases which ceased to attend after completion of treatment but before final tests of cure	1	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	1	...	1
8. Number of cases transferred to other centres or to institutions, or to care of private practitioners	5	2	...	...	13	...	...	...	18	2	20
9. Number of cases remaining under treatment or observation on 31st December	175	147	4	...	398	90	...	...	577	237	814
TOTALS OF ITEMS 5, 6, 7, 8 AND 9	255	182	4	—	604	146	46	26	909	354	1263
(These totals should agree with those of Items 1, 2, 3 and 4)											
10. Number of cases in the following stages of syphilis included in Item 6 which failed to complete one course of treatment :—											
Syphilis, primary ... ..	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	...
" secondary ... ..	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	...
" latent in 1st year of infection ... ..	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	...
" all later stages ... ..	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	...
" congenital ... ..	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	...
11. Number of attendances :—											
(a) for individual attention of the medical officers	1831	1618	...	...	2523	949	22	19	4376	2586	6962
(b) for intermediate treatment, e.g., irrigation, dressing ... ..	...	...	...	...	10644	789	...	...	10644	789	11433
TOTAL ATTENDANCES	1831	1618	...	...	13167	1738	22	19	15020	3375	18395
12. In-patients :—											
(a) Total number of persons admitted for treatment during the year	8	5	...	...	3	...	...	...	11	5	16
(b) Aggregate number of "in-patient days" of treatment given... ..	169	201	...	...	28	...	...	...	197	201	398
TOTALS OF ITEMS 10, 11 AND 12	1839	1824	...	...	2551	957	22	19	4387	2591	6978
13. Number of cases of congenital syphilis in Item 3 above classified according to age periods											
Under 1 year ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	7	...	...	...	...	...
1 and under 5 years ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 and under 15 years ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15 years and over ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTALS ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

G.—Maternity and Child Welfare.

A.—STATISTICS.

1. Birth Rate.

The number of children born was 1,766, and the birth rate was 15.6 per 1,000 living, compared with 1,590 and 14.0 in 1937. Of the 1,766 births, 882 were males and 884 females; 1,653 were legitimate and 113 illegitimate. The percentage of illegitimate births was 4.47.

A summary of the 1,788 notifications received under the Notification of Births Act reveals the fact that 46.87 per cent. notifications were made by midwives, 21.14 per cent. by the Royal Infirmary, 19.29 per cent. by the Sharoe Green Hospital, 0.89 per cent. by doctors and parents, 3.58 per cent. by private nursing homes, and 8.22 per cent. by St. Joseph's Hospital.

2. Infant Mortality Rate.

The number of infant deaths was 125; of these 72 were males and 53 females. Deaths among legitimate children numbered 119 and illegitimate children 6. The death rate per 1,000 was 71.

The birth rate, infant mortality rate, the causes of and age periods at death, are shown in the appendix to this section, and to Section B.

B.—GENERAL.

1. Maternal Deaths.

Maternal deaths, 1st January to 31st December, 1938 :

PLACE OF DEATH	Total Deaths in the Borough	Internal Transfers	External Transfers	Nett
Preston Royal Infirmary ...	3	...	2	1
Sharoe Green Hospital ...	...	2	...	2
	3	2	2	3

Three Preston women died during 1938 as the result of pregnancy or childbirth. All women died in hospital, two at Sharoe Green Hospital and one at the Preston Royal Infirmary, as the result of puerperal sepsis.

The woman dying at the Preston Royal Infirmary, a woman who had had five previous pregnancies, was admitted to a surgical ward as an emergency following an abortion at home. She had had no ante-natal care, the relatives being unaware of the pregnancy. There had been delay in seeking medical advice, the patient being gravely ill on admission to hospital, where she died four days later.

One of the cases dying at Sharoe Green Hospital, a woman who had had two previous pregnancies, was admitted as an emergency from the Preston Royal Infirmary where she had developed puerperal septicæmia following a normal delivery apart from a slight perineal tear. She died five days after admission to Sharoe Green Hospital, seventeen days after delivery. The origin of the infection was never traced. The patient who attended the ante-natal clinic at the Preston Royal Infirmary was well throughout pregnancy, which was normal.

The other patient dying at Sharoe Green Hospital, a primipara (first birth) attended the hospital ante-natal clinic. She suffered from mitral stenosis (valvular disease of the heart). She had an instrumental delivery followed by sepsis which affected the already damaged heart, death being due to heart failure.

The two deaths at Sharoe Green Hospital appear to be unavoidable, ante-natal care during pregnancy and obstetric facilities during delivery, being adequate throughout. Although there was delay in seeking medical advice for the patient who had a miscarriage at home and was transferred to the Preston Royal Infirmary it is doubtful whether earlier medical attention would have affected the issue.

In addition to these three maternal deaths, there were three deaths associated with pregnancy or childbirth. In one of these cases a woman died in a medical ward of the Preston Royal Infirmary from an acute infective condition of the heart, which had caused a miscarriage six days before admission to hospital as an emergency.

Another case died in Whittingham Mental Hospital where she had twice previously been a patient. She had a normal delivery and lying-in period but died fourteen days after delivery, death being due to her mental condition.

The third case died at Sharoe Green Hospital from anæmia six weeks after a normal delivery at home. She was admitted to hospital as an emergency eight days after delivery, but unfortunately did not respond to treatment.

The maternal death rate for the year under review is 1.70 per 1,000 registered live births, or 1.62 including still-births, which constitutes the lowest rate on record.

2. Puerperal Pyrexia.

Twenty-seven cases of puerperal pyrexia were notified during 1938, twelve cases occurring at the Preston Royal Infirmary, seven cases occurring in private houses, five cases occurring at St. Joseph's Hospital and three cases occurring in private maternity homes.

An investigation into the probable cause of the pyrexia with the place of occurrence is shown in the following table :—

Probable Cause	Preston Royal Infirmary	Private Houses	St. Joseph's Hospital	Maternity Homes	Total
Toxæmia following Abnormal Labour ...	5	2	2	3	12
Mastitis	1	1	2	...	4
Anæmia	1	2	...	...	3
Pneumonia	2	...	...	...	2
Tuberculous Meningitis	...	...	1	...	1
Puerperal Septicæmia ...	1	...	...	...	1
Pyelitis	1	...	...	...	1
Primary Syphilis ...	1	...	...	...	1
Pleurisy ... ..	...	1	...	...	1
No apparent cause ...	...	1	...	...	1
Total	12	7	5	3	27

Four of the twelve cases occurring at the Preston Royal Infirmery were admitted as emergencies. One of the twelve cases, a case of puerperal septicæmia, with a blood culture showing the presence of a hæmolytic streptococcus, following a normal delivery, was transferred to Sharoe Green Hospital where unfortunately she died. Two other cases, one suffering from a white leg and another requiring a repair operation, were transferred to a surgical ward of the Preston Royal Infirmery. One case is still receiving treatment in the Maternity Hospital at the time of writing, whilst eight cases were discharged home well.

Three of the seven cases occurring at home, and one of the three cases occurring in Maternity Homes were transferred to Sharoe Green Hospital for treatment, where they all recovered.

Two of the twenty-seven women died, the patient transferred from the Preston Royal Infirmery to Sharoe Green Hospital, suffering from puerperal septicæmia, and the patient at St. Joseph's Hospital suffering from tuberculous meningitis. The remaining twenty-five recovered.

3. Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

Eleven cases of ophthalmia neonatorum were notified during 1938, eight cases occurring at home, one in a private nursing home and two at the Preston Royal Infirmery. Five cases were treated at home, five were treated at the Isolation Hospital and one at the Preston Royal Infirmery. Seven cases showed no impairment of vision, one baby, a premature child died at a month old, and three cases are still under treatment, one of which shows definite impairment of vision.

4. Stillbirths.

There were 79 stillbirths registered in 1938, of which 74 were notified, 33 occurring at the Preston Royal Infirmary, 19 at home, 12 at Sharoe Green Hospital, six at St. Joseph's Hospital, and four in private nursing homes. Thirty-six of the mothers of these stillbirths were primiparae, i.e., confined for the first time, fifteen of which were confined at the Preston Royal Infirmary, nine at Sharoe Green Hospital, seven at home, three at St. Joseph's Hospital and two in private nursing homes.

An investigation into the probable cause of these stillbirths with their place of occurrence is tabulated below :—

Probable Cause	Preston Royal Infirmary	At Home	Sharoe Green Hospital	St. Joseph's Hospital	Private Nursing Homes	Total
Difficult labour	11	1	5	1	2	20
Ante-partum hæmorrhage	7	2	6	1	...	16
Foetal deformities	4	2	1	...	2	9
Prematurity	2	4	...	...	...	6
Toxæmia	4	2	...	...	...	6
Multiple pregnancy ... ..	...	3	...	3	...	6
Malpresentation	1	1	...	1	...	3
Postmaturity	2	...	...	...	...	2
Inattention at birth ... ..	...	2	...	...	...	2
No cause known	2	2	...	...	...	4
Total	33	19	12	6	4	74

Thirteen of the thirty-three stillbirths occurring at the Preston Royal Infirmary and five of the twelve occurring at Sharoe Green Hospital were born to women admitted to hospital as emergencies.

An investigation into the possible cause of the six premature stillbirths revealed that one mother suffered from chronic bronchitis, another from tuberculous disease of the kidney, whilst a third had had domestic worries during pregnancy. In the other three cases there appeared no definite cause for the prematurity.

There were two cases at home where inattention at birth may have given rise to stillbirths. In one of these cases the mother had made no arrangements at all for confinement, and sent for a midwife after the baby was born. In the other case, a woman who had been in Preston only four weeks before delivery, a midwife and doctor were in attendance during labour, which was abnormally prolonged but neither were called in time to be present at the actual delivery.

The three cases of multiple pregnancy occurring at home were twins, where, in each case, one baby was born alive and the other stillborn. The three cases occurring at St. Joseph's Hospital were triplets, all prematurely stillborn.

Three of the women had no ante-natal care, two women delivered at home having made no preparation for confinement and one woman sent into the Preston Royal Infirmary as an obstructed labour.

The rest of the women had had some ante-natal care at the hands of hospitals, clinics, private practitioners and midwives, but details are not available as to the adequacy or otherwise of the supervision given.

5. Inspection of Midwives.

Twenty-seven midwives, including ten municipal midwives, gave notice, on January 1st, 1938, of intention to practise in the Borough. During the year seven more midwives gave notice of intention to practise, three midwives retired, two compulsorily and one voluntarily under the Midwives Act, 1936, and one, a municipal midwife, unfortunately died, so that at the end of the year there were 30 midwives registered to practise. These included ten municipal midwives, four practising at the Preston Royal Infirmary, two at St. Joseph's Hospital, six in maternity homes and eight in private practice.

The number of deliveries performed by municipal midwives was 778, and by those in private practice 178 (111 in maternity homes and 67 at home).

The employment of midwives by Local Authorities under the Midwives Act, 1936, has been a new and interesting venture, to the advantage of midwife, Local Authority and patient alike. The scheme has run smoothly and the work of the municipal midwives has, on the whole, been done to the satisfaction of the Supervisor of Midwives and Maternity and Child Welfare Officer, with whom a very close contact has been maintained.

During the year, in addition to the usual uniform, municipal midwives have been provided with sterilized maternity packs for use at deliveries.

Supervision of midwives has been well carried out by the Supervisor of Midwives. A resumé of her work is given below :—

1.	Number of routine inspections, including registers, records, bags, homes and persons	...	...	141
2.	Special consultations, including special inquiries, replacement of drugs and dressings, etc.	...	...	642
3.	Inspection of work of midwives :			
	(a) Confinements	...	...	5
	(b) Nursing of mothers and infants at home	...	...	50
4.	Visits to mothers and infants during lying-in period	...	...	196
5.	Inspections of nursing homes and midwives in charge	...	...	23

In addition the Supervisor of Midwives assists at the ante-natal and post-natal clinics, four of which are held weekly; makes special enquiries, where necessary, regarding stillbirths and cases of ophthalmia neonatorum and puerperal pyrexia; and arranges for suspension from duty and disinfection of a midwife, where necessary, to prevent the spread of infection.

The work of the midwives during 1938 is shown in the table below :—

NUMBER OF ANTE-NATAL ATTENDANCES				Number of Deliveries	Number of Lying-in Visits	NUMBER OF POST-NATAL ATTENDANCES			
Patient's Home	Midwife's House	Ante-natal Clinic	Doctor's Surgery			Patient's Home	Midwife's House	Post-natal Clinic	Doctor's Surgery
2271	2740	705	130	778	13017	554	187	65	28

Medical aid was sought by midwives, in accordance with Rule E (12) of the Central Midwives Board, in 216 cases during 1938, for the reasons shown in the following table :—

1. *During Pregnancy*

Ante-partum hæmorrhage	16
Abortions	6
Threatened abortion ...	5
Albuminuria	8
General debility	1

3. *Lying-in Period*

Puerperal pyrexia ...	9
Mastitis	1
Tuberculosis	1
Constipation	1

2. *During Labour*

Ruptured perinæum ...	51
Obstructed labour ...	33
Uterine inertia	11
Malpresentation	6
Rigid perinæum	6
Post-partum hæmorrhage	5
Rigid cervix	2
Retained placenta ...	2
Retained membranes ...	1
Premature rupture of membranes	1
Hydramnios	1
Anæmia	1
Bronchitis	1
Unsatisfactory condition of home	1

4. *Infants*

Discharging eyes ...	13
Dangerous feebleness ...	11
Premature infants ...	7
Deformed infants ...	5
Cyanosis	4
Jaundice	1
Umbilical hæmorrhage ...	1
Vomiting	1
Green stools	1
Retention of urine ...	1
Artificial feeding ...	1

Of the emergency calls (216) for medical help by midwives 122 applications were submitted to the Milk and Other Services Sub-Committee for financial assistance. The whole cost was granted in 75 instances, part cost in six instances, while the remaining 41 were refused. The cost to the

Council was £203. One hundred and seventy-nine applications for the services of a midwife were received. In 134 instances the whole cost was granted and in 21 part cost was granted, the remainder, 24, not being allowed. This service cost the Council £199 2s. 6d. Seventeen applications were received for the services of home helps. In eleven instances the whole cost was granted, and in five part cost was granted, the remainder, one case, not being allowed, the cost being £43 5s. 6d.

During the year there were fifteen notifications of liability to be a source of infection sent in by midwives, ten of which were sent in by municipal midwives and five by independent midwives. In each case the midwife was suspended from duty whilst disinfection of her person, clothes and equipment was carried out before proceeding to another patient. The reasons for notification, were the occurrence in patients of puerperal pyrexia, twelve instances, mastitis, two instances and tuberculosis, in one instance.

During the year one patient belonging to an independent midwife was sent into hospital for confinement by a private practitioner. The midwife received 17/6 compensation from the Council.

6. Inspection of Nursing Homes.

At the end of 1937 there were six registered nursing homes. During the year one other was registered, whilst one closed, making the total at the end of the year the same as that at the beginning.

Nineteen inspections of the homes, including inspection of midwives, registers and records were made during the year. In addition ten special visits were made in connection with stillbirths and patients suffering from puerperal pyrexia.

Three cases of puerperal pyrexia were notified as occurring in nursing homes. One case was removed to Sharoe Green Hospital, the other two receiving treatment in the home. All patients recovered and the nursing homes were suitably disinfected after discharge of the patients from the homes.

7. Infant Welfare Centres.

The attendance at the eight Infant Welfare Centres held weekly was 28,313 compared with 26,813 for 1937, an increase in total attendances of 1,500. This increase is consistent with an increase in the birth rate. 1,264 new infants attended Infant Welfare Centres, 73% of the notified births. This clearly shows that mothers are not only aware of the facilities provided by the public health services but are making good use of them. During the year immunization against diphtheria was offered to children of one year and over. 140 babies were immunized.

The need for separate clinics where the child between the age of eighteen months and five years could attend at regular intervals for medical examination has been partly met by the inauguration, in November, of a Clinic for the pre-school child held once weekly at North Road. The children attend by appointment, 12-14 children attending during a session of two hours. Each child is weighed and measured and care taken in obtaining information regarding the child's family history, previous medical history, appetite, bedtime, management, etc., prior to his receiving a complete medical examination. Children showing defects are referred to the appropriate quarter for treatment, the dental, orthopædic, massage and sunlight departments being available where necessary. Advice is given regarding the feeding and general management of children of this age. Free milk, emulsion, etc., may be ordered in necessitous cases. Suitable children are referred to the Nursery School. Children are re-examined at intervals of six months or oftener if deemed necessary by the Medical Officer.

The success and popularity of the Clinic may be judged by the fact that 96% of the appointments made have been kept and it is hoped that another Clinic will shortly be opened in another part of the town.

Sale of Dried Milk, etc., at the Centres.

There was an increase in the value of goods sold at cost price, from £467 in 1937 to £635 in 1938. There was also an increase in the amount of food, mainly liquid milk, supplied free to nursing and expectant mothers. The cost was £3,069 (liquid milk £2,690) as compared with £2,508 last year.

8. Ante-natal and Post-natal Centres.

There are three ante-natal centres held weekly, two at North Road and one at Cuttle Street. The attendances of patients at these clinics are as follows :—

		North Road		Cuttle Street		Total
Number of new patients	...	427	...	151	...	578
Number of attendances by old patients	...	798	...	267	...	1,065
Total attendances	...	1,225	...	418	...	1,643

The total attendances for the year are slightly higher than those of 1937. There was an increase in new patients of 72.

The majority of the women had booked midwives for domiciliary confinement, sixty-six having booked for confinement at Sharoe Green Hospital and twenty-two at the Preston Royal Infirmary. It has been the practice during the year to see midwives' cases at least twice during pregnancy, once as soon after booking as possible and again at the thirty-sixth week of pregnancy, the midwife being responsible for the patient in the meantime. Patients are seen

oftener where necessary, this being so in the majority of cases. Municipal midwives have attended the centres with their patients regularly throughout the year, to the advantage of patients, midwives and medical officers.

At the patient's first attendance at a centre, enquiries are made into the family income, and, where necessary, arrangements are made for extra nourishment in the form of milk or dinners, or extra supplies from the Unemployment Assistance Board.

Application forms for a free or partly free midwife or hospital bed for confinement or the provision of a home help are given to eligible women. These applications are then considered by a Sub-Committee of the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee.

Where a woman prefers examination by her private practitioner rather than by a medical officer in charge of an ante-natal centre, municipal midwives are instructed to attend with the patient for examination at the doctor's surgery.

Independent midwives sending their patients to the centres or private practitioners for examination are paid 2/6 in accordance with the scheme inaugurated in June, 1936.

Six hundred and twenty-four women attended the ante-natal centres during 1938, of which 578 were new patients, 46 having previously attended during 1937. The following abnormalities were discovered in these women :—

Carious teeth ...	...	216	Twin pregnancy ...	2
Varicose veins ...	...	69	Missed abortion ...	2
Anæmia ...	...	63	Scabies ...	2
Breech presentation ...	...	21	Threatened abortion...	1
Cardiac defects ...	...	20	Malpresentation ...	1
Albuminuria ...	...	17	Flattened pelvis ...	1
Bronchitis ...	...	13	Vulvitis ...	1
Constipation ...	...	12	Kyphosis ...	1
Vomiting ...	...	15	Conjunctivitis ...	1
Toxæmia ...	...	9	Diabetes ...	1
Inverted nipples ...	...	8	Retroverted gravid	
Vaginal discharge ...	...	5	uterus ...	1
Glycosuria ...	...	7	Carcinoma of cervix	1
General debility ...	...	5	Cystocele ...	1
Heartburn ...	...	5	Gonorrhœa ...	1
Syphilis ...	...	2	Chorea ...	1
Hæmorrhoids ...	...	2	Blepharitis ...	1
Hyperpiesia ...	...	2	Septic foot ...	1
Pleurisy ...	...	2	Cervical abscess ...	1
Defective vision ...	...	2	Adenoma of breast ...	1
Disproportion ...	...	2		

Two women arrived at the clinic in labour. One was sent home and the midwife called, the other being sent by taxi to Sharoe Green Hospital.

Twenty women presented themselves to the centres for confirmation or otherwise of pregnancy. Eleven of these were not pregnant.

Fifty-two women were found to be in need of treatment and were referred to private practitioners, the Preston Royal Infirmary or Sharoe Green Hospital. The place and cause of referral is shown in the following table :—

Place of Referral	Obstetric Reasons	Intercurrent Disease	Total
Preston Royal Infirmary...	6	13	19
Sharoe Green Hospital ...	10	7	17
Private Practitioners ...	8	8	16
	—	—	—
	24	28	52
	—	—	—

In addition three patients were referred to the Tuberculosis Officer. Dental treatment was urged in all cases of dental sepsis or decay.

Post-natal Centres.

Until October, 1938, a post-natal centre was held at North Road once fortnightly, two medical officers attending alternately. The attendances at the centres were very poor in view of the large numbers attending the ante-natal centres. It was felt that a clinic held once fortnightly was insufficient, so that in October the clinics were instituted once weekly. Since then the attendances have steadily improved, and it is hoped that the number of attendances at the end of 1939 will have substantially surpassed those of 1938.

Ante-natal patients attending the Cuttle Street Centre are seen post-natally at the same clinic. Although this is not ideal it was felt that the attendances at present did not justify a separate clinic, and the North Road Centre was too distant to ask the women to attend there.

The attendance of post-natal patients are as follows :—

	North Road	Cuttle Street	Total
Number of new patients	89	46	135
Number of attendance by old patients	17	10	27
	—	—	—
Total attendances	106	56	162

Comparing these attendance with those of 1937, they are increased by 50.

The following abnormalities were discovered in the 135 women who presented themselves for post-natal examination :—

Anæmia	...	...	29	Varicose Veins	...	2
Carious teeth	...	...	29	Cardiac defect	...	2
Retroversion	...	...	15	Bartholinitis	...	1
Subinvolution	...	...	8	Labial abscess	...	1
Bronchitis	...	...	4	Salpingitis	...	1
Hæmorrhoids	...	...	3	Sterility	...	2
Menorrhagia	...	...	1	General debility	...	2
Prolapse	...	...	2	Coccydynia	...	1

Twenty-eight women were referred elsewhere for treatment, sixteen to private practitioners, seven to Sharoe Green Hospital, and five to the Preston Royal Infirmary. Three patients were referred to the Tuberculosis Officer. Dental treatment was advised where necessary.

9. Massage.

A summary of the work done at North Road, Cuttle Street and Nursery School is given below :—

	North Road	Cuttle Street	Nursery School	Total
Number on register, 31st Dec., 1937	85	... 33	... 13	... 131
Number of new cases during 1938 ...	57	... 32	... 22	... 111
Number of discharges during 1938 ...	45	... 17	... 13	... 75
Number on register, 31st Dec., 1938	97	... 48	... 22	... 167
Number of treatments given ...	2,003	... 599	... 405	... 3,007
Number of sessions held ...	221	... 45	... 31	... 297
Average number of treatments per session ...	9	... 13	... 13	

There were 75 children discharged during the year, twenty-nine of whom failed to complete the treatment, whilst 46 were discharged cured of the following conditions :— bow legs 24, knock knees 12, flat feet 4, club foot 3, congenital dislocation of hips 2, lumbar kyphosis 1.

Eighty-seven patients were referred to the orthopædic surgeon at the Open Air School, Moor Park, for expert advice and treatment as follows :—

Knock knees	...	...	26	Spastic diplegia	...	1
Flat feet	...	...	14	Hemiplegia	...	1
Bow legs	...	...	14	Contracted finger	...	1
Muscular weakness	...	...	6	Spina bifida occulta	...	1
Club feet	...	...	5	Infantile paralysis	...	1
Wryneck	...	...	5	Facial palsy	...	1
Deformity of toes	...	...	4	Delayed locomotion	...	1
Rickets	...	...	2	Naevus of leg	...	1
Postural kyphosis	...	...	1	Tetany	...	1
Malformation of anus	...	...	1			

10. Artificial Sunlight.

A summary of the work done in this department is given below :—

Number of cases on register, 31st December, 1937 ...	35
Number of new cases	116
Number of cases discharged	112
Number of cases on register, 31st December, 1938 ...	39
Number of treatments given	2,002
Number of sessions held	87
Average number of treatments per session	23

Attendances at the artificial sunlight clinic have again increased. Irradiation has been proved to be of especial value in cases of rickets, malnutrition and convalescence from debilitating illnesses such as measles, bronchitis, and whooping cough. Most mothers appreciate the improvement made in the physical and mental condition of their child and, though some come to the Open Air School, where the artificial sunlight clinic is held, from long distances, they attend regularly on the whole. Thirty-six of the 112 children discharged during the year failed to complete the prescribed course. Seventy-six were discharged cured or improved. They had been recommended for sunlight for the following conditions :—

General debility 56, rickets 32, bronchitis 7, bow legs 5, anæmia 3, knock knees 2, cervical adenitis 2, blepharitis 1, eczema 1, muscular weakness 1, nocturnal enuresis 1, tuberculous peritonitis 1.

11. Dental Treatment.

The school dental surgeons undertaking Maternity and Child Welfare treatment are again able to present a satisfactory report on the year's work.

Details of the treatment carried out are given below and show a considerable increase over past years with the exception of the number of nursing mothers treated. There is a marked increase in the number of children attending and 20 more expectant mothers have been treated.

Oral hygiene still leaves much to be desired particularly in the case of young children. The importance of the temporary dentition is still disregarded by many parents in spite of widespread propaganda on the subject, but some progress is being made in this direction as a result of talks to parents in individual cases presented for treatment at the clinics.

The work done during the year is tabulated below :—

Sessions of treatment ...	86			
Nursing mothers attended	231			
Expectant mothers attended	129			
Children attended ...	116			
Total attendances ...	763	Average per session ...	7.87	
Extractions	1246	„ „ „	14.49	
Fillings	80	„ „ „	0.93	
Scalings	4	„ „ „	0.05	
Dressings	28	„ „ „	0.32	

Dentures were provided in 36 cases during the year, and a comparative table of the applications and costs for the past ten years is given below :—

Year	No. of Applications for Dentures	Not Granted	Granted Free	Part Cost Granted	Cost borne by Applicant Council					
					£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1929	26	...	...	26	28	5	0	70	14	3
1930	66	10	2	54	51	6	9	194	0	3
1931	58	...	...	58	33	15	11	111	16	7
1932	72	5	...	67	32	1	0	59	12	0
1933	56	11	1	44	53	12	0	76	1	10
1934	48	2	1	45	36	4	0	48	17	2
1935	94	8	...	86	49	13	0	55	15	0
1936	89	11	...	78	55	19	2	140	13	2
1937	62	14	...	48	62	4	6	98	15	6
1938	84	30	...	54	69	19	0	102	7	6

12. Infant Life Protection.

There were 18 boarded-out children in Preston under observation during the year. Babies under one year are visited once monthly and thereafter every three months up to the age of nine years. During the year under review the health visitors, who are Infant Life Protection Officers, paid 80 visits to the 18 children. The remuneration received by the foster-parents varies from 5s. to £1 weekly.

13. Voluntary Workers.

Voluntary workers have conscientiously assisted at the Infant Welfare Centres and orthopædic clinic. They have again been responsible for the organisation of the free dinners scheme for expectant and nursing mothers. The number of free dinners given under the scheme during the year was 6,517 to 221 mothers.

During the year holidays were arranged by the voluntary workers for needy mothers, 52 mothers and 63 children enjoying a change. Twenty-eight mothers and 28 children had a week's holiday at Fleetwood, 14 mothers and 25 children spent a fortnight at Southport, whilst six mothers and six children went to Witherslack and four mothers and four children to Warcop, near Penrith, at the expense of the Westmorland Women's Institute.

A summer outing was arranged by the voluntary workers at each centre and was greatly enjoyed by the mothers. Savings Clubs are run at the centres to pay for these picnics. A combined Christmas Party held for the third year in succession in the Public Hall, where upwards of 900 women attended was enjoyed by all.

14. Maternity Institutions.

There are 32 beds at Sharoe Green Hospital, 40 beds at the Preston Royal Infirmary and 10 beds at St. Joseph's Hospital, Mount Street, making a total of 82 beds for maternity cases. Details of the work done at Sharoe Green Hospital and the Preston Royal Infirmary are given elsewhere in the report. •

One hundred and thirty-nine applications were received for a bed at Sharoe Green Maternity Home. In 83 of these whole cost was granted, in 40 cases part cost was granted, and in 16 applications no assistance was given. Five applications were received in respect of a bed in the Maternity Hospital of the Royal Infirmary. In two instances the whole cost was granted and in three instances part cost. The total cost of this service was £513.

15. Work of the Health Visitors.

During the year the duties of the Health Visitors have been merged with those of the School Nurses. Home visits were restricted to one nurse regarding both the pre-school and school child. School Nurses were given duties in Infant Welfare Centres to relieve Health Visitors for district visiting. All nurses were renamed Public Health and School Nurses. All future appointments will be made so that both duties of Health Visitor and School Nurse can be undertaken. It is hoped that in the future each nurse will have her own district and be entirely responsible for the children of all ages in her area. In spite of difficulties and necessary adjustments the new scheme of amalgamation has worked smoothly and well.

In May a new appointment, that of Supervisor of Health Visitors and School Nurses was made. Her duties include general supervision of the Public Health and School Nurses, fifteen in all, health talks at Infant Welfare and Ante-natal Centres, attendance at pre-school child Sunlight and Immunization Clinics, and supplying for absentees in staff. She has also been appointed as an Infant Life Protection Officer and undertaken the supervision of all boarded-out children in the area.

During the year the Health Visitors paid 1,093 visits to expectant mothers. They visited 1,619 new-born infants, and paid 8,882 re-visits to children under one year of age. They investigated and advised upon 2,702 cases of various diseased conditions, principal among which were measles and mumps. In addition to this they were able to pay 14,312 visits to children of pre-school age. In all they paid 28,705 visits.

APPENDIX TO SECTION G.

TABLE G 1.

Infant Deaths.

Year.	No. of Births.	Under 1 Week.			Under 1 Month.			Total.	
		No.	Rate per 1,000 Born.	Per- centage of total Infant Deaths.	No.	Rate per 1,000 Born.	Per- centage of total Infant Deaths.	No.	Rate per 1,000 Born.
1924	2328	63	27·6	28·0	98	42·1	43·1	225	97
1925	2174	66	30·3	23·1	94	43·2	32·8	286	131
1926	2160	62	28·7	31·8	90	41·6	46·1	195	90
1927	1892	53	28·0	25·7	88	46·5	42·7	206	109
1928	1916	51	26·6	29·1	80	41·7	41·7	175	91
1929	1967	59	30·0	28·8	89	45·2	43·9	205	104
1930	1975	60	30·4	41·4	85	43·0	58·6	145	73
1931	1881	47	24·9	28·4	70	37·2	42·4	165	88
1932	1764	51	28·9	34·2	63	35·7	42·3	149	84
1933	1720	48	27·9	32·0	71	41·2	47·3	150	87
1934	1670	45	26·9	39·1	60	35·9	52·2	115	69
1935	1742	57	32·7	40·7	76	43·6	54·3	140	80
1936	1663	55	33·1	39·8	79	47·5	57·2	138	83
1937	1590	44	27·6	35·8	61	38·7	49·6	123	77
1938	1766	57	32·3	45·6	79	63·2	44·7	125	71

TABLE G 2.
Infantile Mortality, 1938.

Nett Deaths from stated Causes at various Ages under One Year of age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Under 1 Week.	1 - 2 Weeks.	2 - 3 Weeks.	3 - 4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1 - 3 Months.	3 - 6 Months.	6 - 9 Months.	9 - 12 Months.	Total Deaths under One Year.	
All Causes:—											
Certified	56	9	11	2	78	18	10	9	9	124	
Uncertified	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	
										M	F
Small Pox .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicken Pox .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	4	1
Scarlet Fever .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Diphtheria and Croup .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculous Meningitis .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abdominal Tuberculosis .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Tuberculous Diseases .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1
Meningitis (not Tuberculous) .....	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	2
Convulsions	1	...	1	...	2	...	1	1	...	3	1
Laryngitis .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bronchitis .....	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	3	2
Pneumonia (all forms) .....	...	...	1	1	2	2	5	2	2	9	4
Diarrhœa .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteritis .....	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	3
Gastritis .....	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	1
Syphilis .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rickets .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suffocation, overlying	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Injury at Birth	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	1	3
Atelectasis	3	1	1	...	5	...	...	...	...	4	1
Congenital Malformations ...	7	1	1	...	9	3	1	...	...	8	5
Premature Birth	34	3	1	...	38	1	...	...	...	21	18
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	4	...	1	...	5	1	...	...	...	5	1
Other causes	3	4	2	1	10	4	...	1	4	10	9
Total.....	57	9	11	2	79	18	10	9	9	72	53

TABLE G 3.

Maternal Deaths. Incidence, Morbidity and Mortality.

5 Year Periods. Average.	No. of Nett Births	No. of Cases Notified.		PUERPERAL FEVER.			Other Accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy.		Total Mortality from Child Birth.
		Puerperal Pyrexia	Puerperal Fever	No. of Deaths.	Incidence per 1000 Births	Mortality per 1000 Live and Still Births	No. of Deaths	Mortality per 1000 Live and Still Births	
1926-1930	1983	21.0	6.6	5.4	14.02	2.56	7.2	3.41	5.97
1931	1881	36	10	5	19.14	2.52	5	2.52	5.04
1932	1764	28	4	4	18.14	2.14	6	3.21	5.35
1933	1720	16	11	4	15.69	2.20	3	1.65	3.85
1934	1670	31	4	6	20.96	3.37	14	7.87	11.24
1935	1742	38	2	3	22.96	1.63	5	2.73	4.36
1936	1663	32	10	7	25.26	4.01	8	4.59	8.60
1937	1590	23	5	2	17.61	1.20	2	1.20	2.40
1938	1766	27	...	3	15.29	1.62	...	...	1.62

TABLE G 4.

Attendance at Ante-natal Centre.

Year.	North Road.		Cuttle Street.		Total.	
	New Cases.	Total Attendance	New Cases.	Total Attendance	New Cases.	Total Attendance
1932 ...	365	963	117	349	482	1312
1933 ...	342	910	131	413	473	1323
1934 ...	412	1166	147	445	559	1611
1935 ...	402	1467	147	507	549	1974
1936 ...	381	1181	116	408	497	1589
1937 ...	394	1243	112	368	516	1611
1938 ...	427	1225	151	418	578	1643

TABLE G. 5.

Allocation of Births, Infant and Maternal Deaths.

	Total No. of Births Registered	Nett Births	Nett Infant Deaths	Puerperal Pyrexia		Deaths from other diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition
				Cases	Deaths	
Private Houses	873	863	55	7	...	...
Nursing Homes	99	50	1	3	...	...
Royal Infirmary	763	363	34	12	1	...
St. Joseph's Hospital	244	131	7	5	...	...
Isolation Hospital .....	...	...	3	...	...	...
Other Institutions .....	...	359	25	...	2	...
(Inward Transfers)						
Total	1979	1766	125	27	3	...

TABLE G 6.

Allocation of Attendances at Centres.

Situation of Centre	Total Infants (a)	New Infants included in (a) (b)	New Older Children included in (a)	Expectant Mothers	Total Attendances 1938	Total Attendances 1937
Cuttle Street (Monday)	4328	210	105	300	4628	4326
„ „ (Wednesday)	3065	169	67	150	3215	3536
Deepdale Mill Street .	3774	119	56	338	4112	3495
Walker Street	3878	132	56	370	4248	3921
Fylde Road (Monday)	2682	169	42	395	3077	3476
„ „ (Wednesday)	4926	166	143	263	5189	4160
Manchester Road	3199	114	43	170	3369	3236
North Road Centre ..	2461	185	20	...	2461	2703
Ante-Natal Clinic ....	...	...	...	1225	1225	1243
„ „ „ Cuttle St.	...	...	...	418	418	368
Totals	28313	1264	532	3629	31942	30464

THE SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE

Annual Report of the School Medical Officer of Health.

INTRODUCTION.

The annual report on the School Medical Service is not an easy document to read. Underlying a formidable array of statistical matter there appears, however, the outline of a part of our social services of the utmost value ; one which after thirty years existence has not reached a static condition and which, notwithstanding the exigencies of the present troubled international situation and the parallel demands of other Public Services, continues to ask questions and demand replies. The attention of readers is called particularly to some of the more insistent problems raised by our work.

In the fore-part, the results of the work done at the Nursery School for some of the poorest of the children compels one to ask when this form of education, in its fullest sense, will be made available for all pre-school children.

Secondly, though not less important, the Medical Officer's estimate of the school children's state of nutrition calls for some positive action. That so many children should be described as under the normal standard is a reflection upon our civilisation and although the Education Committee is not in a position to attack the problem at its roots, it cannot be said that the obvious requirements of the situation are being met. The provision of milk in the schools is satisfactory enough as far as it goes but the dinners scheme is entirely inadequate both as to the number provided for, the food provided and the conditions under which it is consumed. A scheme approved in principle by the Committee for the building of kitchens and the distribution of dinners to the schools has foundered temporarily on the question of a site. Bound up with this scheme is the provision of new central premises for the work of Medical Inspection and treatment. Modern medical work requires room for the use of apparatus and instrumental methods of

diagnosis and treatment. A school clinic should inspire hygienic endeavour in parents and children and should afford the best possible working conditions for the medical, nursing and clerical staff engaged there.

The report of the work of the School Dental Surgeons is worthy of consideration. Up to the end of 1937 we were able to offer annual inspection and treatment to all children in elementary schools up to thirteen years of age. In 1938 we took in a new age group of entrants so that the scheme now embraces children from entering to school leaving age. For some time past the Dental Surgeons have given an annual inspection to children in the secondary and technical schools and have treated a small number recommended by the Head Masters and Head Mistresses on account of poverty of the parents. During last year there was an increased acceptance of treatment and as a result it was found impossible to get round the schools in the year. This lag is bound to increase and the success of the scheme imperilled. It is contended here that secondary school education connotes, as it does in the elementary schools, medical inspection *and* treatment and that in particular "free placers" who form a considerable portion of our secondary school population and whose parents have made considerable sacrifices to enable their children to attend should not have to ask for what they had as a right when in the elementary schools. If this attitude becomes the policy of the Committee different arrangements will have to be made.

Of recent years the improvement in the children's appearance, dress and demeanour has been apparent to all with eyes to see. There are fewer of them to care for and it would be absurd to attempt to whittle down the enormous influence for good exercised by their devoted teachers, but the School Medical Service may rightfully claim to have played no inconsiderable part.

These observations cannot close without a sincere acknowledgement of the consideration and encouragement always freely offered by members of the Committee both in their individual and corporate capacity. Thanks are offered to the Director of Education and his staff for their cordial co-operation and to the doctors, dentists, nurses and clerical assistants for their attitude towards their work and the way they have done it.

F. A. SHARPE,

Medical Officer of Health.

Superintendent School Medical Officer.

I.—PERSONNEL.

The Medical Service Sub-Committee of the Education Committee :
November, 1938.

CHAIRMAN : MR. ALDERMAN R. DURHAM.

THE CHAIRMAN OF THE EDUCATION COMMITTEE (Alderman Mrs. Pimblett).

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN OF THE EDUCATION COMMITTEE (Mr. Councillor Pye).

THE CHAIRMAN OF THE HIGHER EDUCATION SUB-COMMITTEE
(Mr. Councillor Goodier).

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN OF THE HIGHER EDUCATION SUB-COMMITTEE
(Mr. Councillor Jamieson).

THE CHAIRMAN OF THE ELEMENTARY EDUCATION SUB-COMMITTEE
(Mr. Councillor Pye).

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN OF THE ELEMENTARY EDUCATION SUB-COMMITTEE
(Rev. R. G. F. Wyatt).

MR. ALDERMAN RAINFORD.
MRS. COUNCILLOR RAINFORD.
MR. COUNCILLOR WILLIAMSON.
MRS. COUNCILLOR TALBOT.

JAMES YATES, ESQ.
W. J. HEAL, ESQ.
MRS. WOODCOCK.
MISS E. MASHITER.
MRS. HEALEY.

Officers.

Superintendent School Medical Officer : F. A. SHARPE, M.D., B.S., D.P.H.

Assistant School Medical Officers :—

HUGH CRAIG, L.R.C.P. & S., L.R.F.P.S.

G. F. A. McLEAN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Dental Surgeons : J. KNOWLES, L.D.S., G. WILLIAMS, L.D.S.,
J. L. JACQUES, L.D.S., R.C.S.(Edin.).

School Nurses : A. BUTTERFIELD, D. G. KING, G. WHALLEY, M. E. BOOTH,
E. B. PILKINGTON, M. STUBBS.

Clerical Staff :

T. GRAY, D. H. PENDLEBURY, I. PINDER, M. KNOWLES, I. KNOWLES,
B. THORNTON (half time), F. WIGNALL (half time).

2.—CO-ORDINATION.

Under this heading we have usually been content to record the fact that our relationship with the Director's Staff and that of the Medical Officer of Health, in particular the Maternity and Child Welfare Department, is and has been maintained in a satisfactory condition.

We are now in a position to place on record the fact that an important step forward, towards which we have been moving for some considerable time has been taken. Under the direction of the Co-ordinating Committee of the Medical Services Sub-Committee of the Education Committee and the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee the titles of the School Nurse and Health Visitor have been substituted by that of Public Health and School Nurse. The work of these officers has been re-arranged so that all visiting in a particular district is done by one officer, and with certain small reservations which will disappear in time, that officer has charge of all the children in her district, whether of school age or under it. Parallel with this, the work of the Assistant Medical Officers has been so arranged as to allow it to cover the needs of both sections of the work. With only a small experience as a guide it may be said that the change is proving to be of great benefit to our work.

3.—SCHOOL HYGIENE.

I am informed by the Director of Education that the following repairs and decorations were carried out during the year :—

Inside decoration :

Talbot Boys', Girls' and Infants' ; St. Andrew's Girls' and Infants' ; St. Michael's ; St. Augustine's Girls' and Infants' ; St. Ignatius' Boys' ; Parish Church ; St. Thomas' Junior Mixed and Infants' ; Ashton Methodist, Bray Street ; St. Cuthbert's ; Moor Park Methodist ; St. Mary's Street Methodist ; Sacred Heart ; Roebuck Street Council ; Holme Slack Council ; Trinity Council ; Deepdale Modern ; Park School (part only) ; Grammar School.

Exterior :

Deepdale Council ; Holme Slack Council.

Part of the floors at Ribbleton Avenue Methodist School were relaid. A portion of Eldon Street Council School was rebuilt and additions and alterations carried out, including reflooring of this portion.

The number of schools in the Borough, their accommodation and average attendance for the year ended 31st March, 1938, is indicated in Table XII of the appendix.

4.—MEDICAL INSPECTION.

The age groups inspected during the year were (i) entrants or recently admitted children (ii) eight year old group (iii) twelve year old group (iv) those about to leave school at the age of 14.

Details of these inspections are shown in Table I of the appendix.

The total number of children examined in the first three groups was 4,630 compared with 4,885 last year. Of these 1,700 were entrants, 1,538 eight year old group and 1,392 twelve year old group. In the fourth group, school leavers, 1,363 were examined compared with 1,435 in 1937.

2,908 special cases were examined at the clinics and 4,844 re-examinations of these were made. There were 24 special examinations at the schools and 1,089 re-inspections.

The value of medical inspection would be increased if parents attended whenever possible to hear first hand the report on the physical condition of their child and recommendations made by the doctor.

5.—FINDINGS OF MEDICAL INSPECTION.

Complete lists of defects discovered during the course of the various inspections are given in the following tables :—

Medical Inspection at schools by the School Medical Officers—Table II.

Medical Inspections at clinics by the School Medical Officers—Table XIV.

Dental Inspections at schools—Table XVIII.

Inspections by the Nurses at the schools—Table XI.

5,197 new cases attended the Minor Ailments Treatment Centres compared with 5,600 last year and 42,529 attendances were made compared with 43,703 in 1937.

The number of children excluded from school during the year was 891 and the number of actual sessions of absence was 25,200. These figures compare with 593 and 18,084 in 1937. These figures give an average exclusion per child of 28·2 sessions and an average exclusion of the total children attending elementary schools at 1·7 sessions per child. These compare with 30·5 and 1·2 in 1937.

(a) Malnutrition.

Nutrition is grouped as A. Excellent ; B. Normal ; C. Slightly sub-normal ; D. Bad. 25·4 per cent of children examined were classified in the A group compared with 15·3 in 1937, 67·3 per cent in group B compared with 76·6, and 7·1 per cent were classified as C or under normal, compared with 7·3 last year. Only four cases were classified in the D group compared with ·6 per cent in 1937 and 1·7 per cent in 1936. Cases in groups C and D are kept under observation in school or at the clinics until they improve.

1,860,352 third of a pint bottles of milk were distributed to school children and of these 442,775 were given free. A census of the number of children receiving milk in schools was taken on 31st March and again on 1st October. At the first census 10,008 were receiving milk of whom 2,324 made no payment, at the second, 10,166 received milk and 2,325 made no payment. The number of children receiving milk on these two dates last year was 9,579 and 10,039. Of the children referred by Head Teachers for free milk supply 374 were medically examined and all were granted.

In addition cod liver oil and malt etc., is supplied to malnourished children attending the clinics. 1,674 cartons of cod liver oil and malt were supplied free and 184 sold; Virol, 257 and 196; A and D Emulsion, 154 and 40; Parrish's Chemical Food, 102 and 21. A total of 373 children received free supplies.

(b) Uncleanliness.

There was a slight increase this year in the number of children infected with head lice compared with last year. 78.1 per cent of children compared with 80.9 last year were entirely free from infection.

The proportion of children infected is too high due partly to the increase in the number of girls with long hair and partly to indifference on the part of the parents in spite of help and advice from the Nurses and clinics.

Table XI of the appendix shows the findings of the nurses set out in age groups.

(c) Minor Ailments and Diseases of the Skin.

Tables XIV and XV in the appendix give details of the defects under this heading referred to the clinics for treatment.

There is a considerable decrease in the number of cases of impetigo, 537 compared with 718 in 1937. Incidence of ringworm and scabies has increased from 19 and 9 in 1937 to 39 and 15 in 1938.

The majority of the new cases attending the Minor Ailments Treatment Centres are seen by the Medical Officers on the doctor's day following the child's first visit. Diagnosis is made and advice or instructions for treatment is given according to the nature of the case, and a decision is made with regard to fitness for school or otherwise.

(d) Visual Defects and External Eye Disease.

Some appreciation of the findings and also of the work done may be observed by consulting the appropriate sections of Tables II, VI, XIV, XV

and XVII. Tables VI and the second part of XVII furnish numerical details of the work carried on in the Refraction Clinic. In the latter connection it will be noted that of 792 refractions done by retinoscopy, 649 children were given prescriptions for glasses. In the case of the remaining 143 children glasses were found to be unsuitable or unnecessary. Visual defects in children may be temporary or permanent. The importance of suitable glasses after adequate and complete examination of the child's eyes by retinoscopy has been stressed in previous reports. On the other hand, temporary defects may mean some illness, dietetic deficiency or the after effects of infection. The importance of appropriate treatment for such cases will be apparent.

The average number of children attending per session was 23.08 and altogether there were 2,585 attendances. Of the total number of spectacles obtained, the Education Committee met the expense in 102 cases. One child was supplied with an artificial eye on the advice of the Ophthalmic Surgeon.

(e) Nose and Throat Defects.

Statistics relating to these defects are given in tables VII and XVI in the appendix.

Enlargement of tonsils and adenoids requiring treatment was found in 3.8 per cent of all children examined compared with 5.7 per cent in 1937. Ten per cent were enlarged sufficiently to require observation compared with 14.6 per cent last year.

Vouchers were given to 317 children with a view to operative treatment at the Preston Royal Infirmary and 250 had operative treatment. One child was operated on by a private practitioner and 251 received other forms of treatment or improved.

A steady decline in the number of children requiring operative treatment for enlarged tonsils and adenoids has been observed in this as in other countries during the last few years. It is almost certain that this phenomenon has very little if anything to do with the improved sanitary conditions, better tonsils, etc., but is merely due to a changing outlook of the medical profession which has gradually come to realise that the large scale removal of tonsils and adenoids is, to say the least of it, an unnecessary procedure in most cases, and that only a selected small proportion derive really lasting benefit from this operation. One may therefore hope that the "tonsil fashion" will soon have died a natural death like so many other medical fashions before it and that a less "tonsil conscious" generation of doctors, mothers and children will grow up.

On the other hand there are many children who suffer from chronic nasal and sinus catarrh so that an increasing number is being sent for specialist advice and treatment where required.

(f) Ear Disease and Defective Hearing.

230 children were found to have ear defects, of these 23 had defective hearing, 87 suffered from otitis media and 120 had various other defects. These figures show an increase on those of 1937 there being 186 cases of ear defect found in that year.

A Gramophone Audiometer has been purchased. This instrument enables a number of children to listen through earphones to a gramophone record of the human voice speaking numbers, the tone becoming progressively weaker as though the speaker were receding from the hearer. Defects in hearing can thus be recorded with a considerable degree of accuracy.

We hope to report on this work in the report for 1939.

(g) Dental Defects.

The inclusion of a further age group, involving inspection and treatment of all children aged between 6 years and 14 years, has necessitated an extension of the usual period of 12 months for completion of the round of all schools and consequently a complete round was not achieved during 1938.

In order to maintain the efficiency of the school dental service it is essential that inspection and treatment of all children in routine age groups should be completed at least annually, and with the present staff and facilities the return to and maintenance of this annual programme will necessitate concentration on absolute essentials and strict confinement of conservative treatment to cases likely to benefit thereby.

In consequence of the incomplete round of schools the number of children inspected during 1938 is less than usual but the number of children attending the clinics and the amount of treatment carried out show an increase under all headings. This apparent incompatibility is probably accounted for by the fact that, although all inspections were completed during 1937, some of the treatment resulting from the later inspections of that year had to be deferred to early 1938. The school dental surgeons, wishing to adhere as nearly as possible to the programme recommended by the Board of Education, hoped that this slight lag might be overcome during 1938, but it is regretted that such recovery has not been realised. It is hoped that adoption of the restrictions suggested above may achieve at least a reduction of the lag during 1939. Another cause of increase in attendances and treatment was the rise by 7 per cent in the number of children accepting treatment during 1938.

Complete figures under all headings with comparisons for past years are given in the appendix.

(h) Orthopædic and Postural Defects.

Forty-nine cases of deformity of greater or less degree were examined by the Medical Officer at School Medical Inspection and recommended for

treatment and 37 at the Inspection Clinics. A number of the former were referred to the clinic for further examination and consequently the latter figure will include some of these.

The number of children up to the age of 16 years known to the School Medical Service to be suffering from some degree of deformity sufficient to interfere with the normal mode of life is 23, compared with 41 last year ; 10 attended public elementary schools, eight the day Open Air School. Five are in hospital.

Children who are recommended to have treatment by the Orthopædic Surgeon are directed to attend the Orthopædic Clinic which is held at the Moor Park Open Air School. They remain under the care of the Surgeon and, if necessary, receive hospital treatment at the Liverpool Children's Hospital, Myrtle Street, Liverpool and/or the Liverpool Children's Country Hospital, Heswall, Cheshire, until the maximum benefit has been obtained. Fifty-seven new cases compared with 44 last year were so referred and 153 school children actually received treatment during the course of the year. This clinic also provides treatment for children below school age.

The list of defects for which school children were treated is as follows :—

Paralysis	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
Congenital Deformities	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
Traumatic Deformities	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Other Deformities	...	...	...	...	...	...	49
Rickets	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Inflammations	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Tuberculosis, active	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Tuberculosis, Old	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Tumour	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Unclassified	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Total							153

The following is a summary of the work carried out during the year at the Orthopædic Clinic among school children :—

New Cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	57
Cases treated during the year	...	...	...	...	...	...	153
Attendances	...	...	...	...	...	...	1051
Treated at the Liverpool Children's Country Hospital, Heswall, Cheshire (Residential Hospital School)	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Treated at the Liverpool Children's Hospital, Myrtle Street, Liverpool	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Treated at the Open Air Hospital, Leasowe, Cheshire	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
X-rayed at the Royal Infirmary, Preston	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
X-rayed at the Liverpool Children's Hospital, Myrtle Street Liverpool	...	...	...	...	...	...	2

One hundred and twenty-three surgical appliances, boots, irons, etc., were supplied and fitted, 115 children were given remedial exercises, and 5 plasters were made at the Clinic.

The average length of stay of discharged cases from the Liverpool Children's Hospital, Heswall, was 205 days, and of those cases treated as in-patients discharged from the Liverpool Children's Hospital, Myrtle Street, Liverpool, 14.5 days.

(i) Heart Disease and Rheumatism.

Previous reports have laid great stress on the havoc played by heart disease and rheumatism in the general population. It is not intended in this report to go over the ground once again but it must be said that the early detection of the beginning of the disease which is rendered possible by medical inspection of school children is of paramount importance. It is probable that the principal factor in precipitating an attack is damp and insanitary housing of which there is and will be for many years a large amount.

Twenty-seven cases of organic heart disease were referred for treatment and 46 cases for further observation. Twenty-two cases of functional disturbance were similarly referred for treatment and 16 for observation. It is important that children with functional trouble or diseased hearts in which the active process is quiescent should not be allowed to grow up with the idea that exertion such as physical culture is not open to them.

These cases are kept under continuous supervision at the clinics and in the schools for several years if necessary.

(j) Tuberculosis.

Eleven cases of suspected tuberculosis were referred to the Tuberculosis Officer for his opinion. All were negative, one suffering from bronchitis.

Positive cases are treated and followed up by the Tuberculosis Department.

6.—SCHOOL LEAVERS.

1,363 children, 681 boys and 682 girls, were inspected at the clinics immediately before leaving school. It was recommended that 136 of them should not enter occupations involving :—

1.	Severe manual work	...	...	...	...	49
2.	Sedentary work	...	...	...	...	5
3.	Exposure to bad weather	...	...	...	...	6
4.	Work in a dusty atmosphere...	...	...	...	...	12
5.	Work in a damp atmosphere	...	...	...	...	17
6.	Work near moving machinery	...	...	...	...	4
7.	Work involving much standing	...	...	...	...	1
8.	Work causing eyestrain	...	...	...	...	44
9.	Work requiring acute distant vision	...	...	...	...	20
10.	Work requiring acute hearing	...	...	...	...	3
11.	Work requiring manipulative skill	...	...	...	...	13

This information is for the guidance of the Juvenile Employment Officer in placing the children in employment.

A close liaison exists between the Factory Surgeon and the School Medical Service. Under the 1937 Factory Act the duties of the Factory Surgeon have been amplified and the number of reports furnished by us to him is evidence of the great interest now taken in the employment of juveniles.

7.—FOLLOWING UP.

Table XXV of the appendix gives details of the number and frequency of home visits by the Nurses in respect of specified defects.

There is an increase in visits for dental defects from 1,672 to 1,879. Visits for other defects show a decrease. 210 cases of tonsils and adenoids were visited compared with 693 in 1937, 280 vision and squint compared with 678 and 467 for uncleanness compared with 1,525 in 1937.

Fourteen cases were referred to the Officer of the N.S.P.C.C. for his further action. These comprise one for defective vision, one crippling defect and 12 cases of uncleanness.

8.—ARRANGEMENTS FOR TREATMENT.

At routine School Medical Inspection and at the Medical Inspection Clinics physical defects are discovered and the parents notified. The parent then has the option of consulting a private practitioner or of coming for advice to the School Medical Officer. In the latter case, arrangements are made for treatment at the appropriate clinic, private practitioner or hospital. Suitable cases are referred for admission to the Open Air School or for admission to a seaside Holiday Home. Exceptional cases are referred to residential schools and hospitals in Manchester and Liverpool.

In regard to cleanliness, the School Nurses visit every school on the average three times in the year. Parents of infected children are notified and visited in their homes by the Nurses. In many cases arrangements are made for the children to attend at the clinic for treatment. Severely infected cases are excluded from school.

Artificial Sunlight.

This form of treatment has retained its popularity among mothers and children and undoubtedly benefits a fair proportion of debilitated children suffering from more or less well defined ailments.

A new centre has been opened in Lancaster Road, and both centres, the old one at the Open Air School and the new one, have successfully competed with the natural sunshine powers even during a Lancashire July and August.

Details of the defects treated are to be found in Table XXIII of the appendix. Treatment was given on 161 sessions during the year at the two centres and a total of 2,975 attendances were made.

9.—INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

A minor outbreak of measles late in 1937 was continued in the early months of 1938. There was some slight increase in scarlet fever, a three fold increase in mumps and a fourfold increase in chicken pox. One case only of influenza was brought to our notice as compared with 3,677 in the previous year. Diphtheria was again fortunately rarely present.

Certificates under Rule 23 of the Code of Education certifying that the average attendance had fallen below 60% on account of epidemic disease were issued as under in respect of nine schools as compared with 24 schools in 1937.

St. Cuthbert's	...	...	weeks ended 4th, 11th, 18th and 25th February	...	...	Measles
„	„	...	weeks ended 8th, 15th and 22nd July	...	...	Chicken pox
St. Mary's C.E.	...	...	weeks ended 20th and 27th May, and 3rd June	...	...	Mumps
Eldon Street Council	...	...	weeks ended 28th January, 11th and 18th February	...	...	Measles
Eldon Street Council	...	...	week ended 4th February	...	...	Measles and Chicken pox
St. Michael's	...	...	week ended 4th, 11th and 18th February	...	...	Measles
St. Stephen's	...	...	weeks ended 29th April and 6th May	...	...	Chicken pox
St. Andrew's	...	...	11th and 18th March	...	...	Measles
Talbot R.C.	...	...	weeks ended 18th and 25th February	...	...	Measles
Ashton Methodist	...	...	weeks ended 14th and 21st January	...	...	Measles
Deepdale Council	...	...	week ended 14th January	...	...	Measles

10.—DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

During the year 1,322 children were immunised among whom there were 131 pre-school children. Details are in the table below.

There have been no illness or inconveniences following the immunisations and we have to thank the Head Teachers for their willing co-operation.

Progress under the present regime is nevertheless very slow and it has therefore been suggested to re-organise the scheme by collecting a much larger number of children at a suitable centre each time. This would enable us to immunise about six times as many children per session and save much wasted time. This suggestion is now under discussion.

Schools visited				No.
St. Thomas' Infants	...	...	...	61
St. Augustine's Infants	...	...	...	34
St. Ignatius' Infants	...	...	...	140
St. Mary's C.E. Infants	...	...	...	49
Ribbleton Avenue Council Infants			...	63
St. Peter's Infants	...	...	...	26
St. Mark's Infants	...	...	...	26
St. Mary's R.C. Infants	...	...	...	59
Emmanuel Infants	...	...	...	43
St. Mary's Street Methodist	...	...	...	37
St. Cuthbert's Infants	...	...	...	45
Stoneygate Nursery	...	...	...	35
St. Jude's Infants	...	...	...	52
Parish Church Junior	...	...	...	25
Moor Park Methodist Infants			...	75
Greenlands Council	...	...	...	52
Holme Slack Council Junior	...	...	...	40
Frenchwood Council Junior	...	...	...	93
Trinity Council Junior	...	...	...	82
Eldon Street Council Infants	...	...	...	34
English Martyrs' Infants	...	...	...	97
At School Clinics	...	...	...	23
Pre-School Children	...	...	...	131
Total				1,322
Total immunised previous to 1938				2,447
Total immunised since beginning of scheme (December 1935)				3,769

11.—OPEN AIR SCHOOL.

The new Open Air School building for physical and mental defectives, opened in October, 1937, was described at length in last year's annual report and the organisation of the school has been commented upon on many previous occasions.

During the year 65 children consisting of 32 boys and 33 girls were admitted and 31 boys and 32 girls, 63 in all, were discharged. Table XXVI of

the appendix is a detailed statement of the numbers and reasons for admission and discharge. As usual, debility and bronchitis form the largest groups of reasons for admission ; there were 16 of the former and 9 of the latter.

Children from four nearby elementary schools attend the minor ailments and inspection clinics held at this school and summaries of the attendances including these schools are in tables XIV and XV. The Orthopædic and Ultra Violet Ray clinics, also carried on here, are reported upon in other paragraphs.

Figures relating to other activities at the Open Air School clinic are as follows :—

Examinations on admission	...	...	...	80
Re-examinations	...	...	...	193
Special Examinations	...	...	...	79
Examination of children receiving Ultra Violet Ray treatment	...	...	...	292
Number of children receiving cod liver oil and malt or medicine at the clinic	...	...	...	123
Number of baths given	...	...	...	3571
Number of weighings and measurings	...	...	...	2080

12.—PHYSICAL TRAINING.

At this point I take the opportunity of including in the report a special report made to the Director of Education by Mr. R. S. Breckon and Miss V. M. Kent, the organisers of physical training in the schools.

REPORT ON PHYSICAL EDUCATION, 1938.

General.

The work in the Infant, Junior and Senior Schools has been carried out in accordance with the Board of Education Syllabus (1933), with certain adaptations for the older boys in anticipation of the publication, by the Board, of new Syllabuses for senior scholars.

The Daily Lesson of Physical Activity.

In most of the Infant, and many of the Junior Schools, the daily lesson is now established on the Time-Table. This cannot be said of the Senior Schools, where the allocation of time for physical activity is still below the minimum suggested by the Board.

The Board of Education make the following suggestions :—

Infants.

One Primary (morning) lesson, daily. 15-20 minutes.

One Secondary (afternoon) lesson, daily. 10-15 minutes.

Juniors.

Four Physical Training lessons per week (one may be dancing). 20 minutes.

One Games lesson per week. 30 minutes.

Seniors. Boys.

Three Physical Training lessons, weekly. 30-40 minutes.

One Swimming lesson.

One organised Games period, weekly. 45 minutes.

Girls.

Three Physical Training lessons, weekly. 30-40 minutes.

One organised games. 45 minutes.

One dancing, 30 minutes, or (in Summer) swimming.

A daily period is necessary if Physical Training is to have its desired influence on the growth and posture of the school child. During winter months, it is seldom possible to take every lesson out-of-doors, and this is a further reason for allotting a daily period, as there will then be a reasonable chance of some out-door work each week. In the event of wet weather, and where there is no exercise room available, the time usually given to Physical Education could be used for one of the following purposes :—classroom exercises, such as the teaching of fundamental positions, with the help of the enlarged illustrations from the 1933 Syllabus ; discussion of games and activities ; talks on personal hygiene, including reasons for changing clothing before and after physical activity.

Clothing.

The change in to special rubber-soled shoes supplied by the Authority to many senior children has indeed facilitated the work and has resulted in greater ease of movement and a keener sense of enjoyment. For schools with storage facilities the senior girls are using the special Physical Training garments supplied by the Committee and here, where unrestricted movement is possible, an improvement in posture is noted. In many of the senior boys' schools, outer garments are being discarded. Some provide for themselves special clothing and others obtain the advantage of free movement and the opportunity for postural correction by stripping to the waist. It is important to reduce the time allowed for changing to a minimum.

Apparatus.

A minimum supply of small apparatus for both Physical Training and Organised Games has been sent to every school and specially designed boxes for the storage of balls, ropes, hoops, etc., are gradually being distributed. It is hoped to arrange facilities for the maintenance and supplementing of this stock.

Posture.

The aim of Physical Education is harmonious development of the body resulting in good carriage, ease of movement, and bodily efficiency. To attain this, posture corrections are given during the Physical Training lesson with the object of making children "posture minded" not only for the duration of the lesson, but in the classroom and in out-of-school and adult life.

Remedials.

The number of children recommended by the School Medical Officer continues to increase. Most of these cases are purely postural, due to bad habits of standing and sitting ; some are cases of round shoulders and deformed chests, due to neglected chest troubles in early childhood ; or to the wearing of tight underclothing which restricts the mobility of the chest.

During the Summer Term, an experimental Remedial class was held at the Open Air School. Children who had been recommended by the School Medical Officer attended twice weekly for lessons of 30 minutes' duration. The improvement shown in posture and muscular control made it evident that there is a need for the extension of this work.

Organised Games and Playing Fields.

Teachers' Courses in Organised Games have been held during the year with a view to adding to the variety of games played and to introducing a graded scheme of coaching for all players. It is recommended that where possible, all senior children should have a weekly games lesson of 45 minutes on the playing fields. Juniors should have a weekly lesson of 30 minutes in the playground, where coaching in graded ball-sense training and minor games should be given. A yearly scheme of work should be planned.

With the helpful co-operation of the Parks and Baths Committee, through the Parks Superintendent, an attempt has been made to keep pitches for all types of games regularly marked ; bad weather has seriously interfered with the usefulness of the scheme, but next year it is hoped to progress further. The Authority's playing fields at Penwortham and Ribbleton Avenue have been particularly useful as games centres for schools in the vicinity.

The Preston Schools Sports Association continues to organise the competitive games throughout the town : the Netball Section is trying an experimental scheme whereby the number of matches per school is modified, in order that more time may be devoted to the teaching of Organised Games.

Swimming.

Summer Season, 1938.

All swimming classes are now held in the Saul Street Baths. There has been an increase in the number of children attending. Every possible facility has been granted by the Baths Superintendent.

Average weekly attendance boys and girls	...	...	2,104
Children swimming at least one breadth of the Bath			
boys and girls	...	...	1,785

Further attempts have been made to establish swimming as a class subject so that every senior child now has the opportunity of a two-years' course. In the first year, at the age of 11, the child is taught to swim and should gain the One Length Certificate. In the second year the back stroke is taught and the Advanced Certificate should then be taken.

Winter Season.

So successful was the experiment of 1937-8 for providing winter swimming, that similar arrangements have again been made this year with a slight increase in the number of schools attending. The course is generally for swimmers only, and some qualify for the Royal Life Saving Society's Elementary Certificate.

Average weekly attendance boys and girls (1937-8) 175.

Certificates awarded.

1. One length Breast Stroke—boys and girls	...	885
2. Two lengths Breast Stroke and one length Back		488
3. Elementary R.L.S.S.	... ..	73 (to date)

The above successes are due mainly to the untiring efforts of the Committee's two swimming instructors.

The Committee have provided transport to and from the Baths for the distant schools and this has proved a great advantage both in the saving of time and in guaranteeing attendance at the Baths during inclement weather.

Dancing.

The Dancing Lesson forms part of the scheme of daily physical activity and every Junior Mixed and Senior Girls' class should have one weekly lesson. It is essential that supple footwear be used, and in schools where the floor surface is good, many of the preliminary exercises may be attempted without the use of shoes.

Teachers' Courses.

It is increasingly important for teachers to attend Courses of instruction, in order to keep in touch with the progressive changes in the work. The types of Courses are :—

1. A Year's Course at a recognised Physical Training College.
2. Board of Education One Term Courses for teachers in Senior Schools.
3. Vacation Courses for all types of work.
4. Local Sessional Courses, arranged and conducted by the Organisers.

In the cases of (1) and (2) above, the Committee give certain financial assistance. Several teachers have attended or are attending these Courses. During the year, the following Courses have been run by the Organisers :—

Men.

1. Swimming Course (two terms).
2. Organised Games.

Women.

1. Two Swimming Courses.
2. Organised Games.
3. Netball Course.

It is essential that teachers of Physical Education should attend these Local Sessional Courses. In order to give children the benefit of the Board of Education's latest Syllabuses of work, a practical and theoretical knowledge of the exercises, games and methods of teaching is necessary. This can only be attained by attending courses. There has only been a fair response to Local Sessional Courses, but where teachers have attended, an improvement is noticed in the type of lesson given, and in the interest shown by the children.

The Swimming Courses have been run with a view to enabling the teacher to introduce the various land-drills in school.

In connection with the above Courses, demonstration lessons with classes of children have been given, and films have been shown.

Junior Evening Institutes.

Boys.

There is no change in the arrangements as previously reported ; the boys taking Vocational Courses on three nights can only attend Physical Training Classes on a fourth night. One such class was attempted, but this failed through lack of numbers. In three Institutes, boys taking Non-vocational Courses are able to join in Physical Training Classes.

Girls.

The work of these classes is not yet entirely satisfactory.

Leaders with a special training in the type of work adapted to the adolescent are needed, and it is hoped that a training course for leaders will

be run in the Summer Term, in order that the new work from the Board of Education's publication on Recreation and Physical Fitness for the post-school age will be started next winter.

Swimming classes for students attending Junior Evening Institutes have been arranged, and have proved successful. The classes were originally intended for non-swimmers, but are now open to swimmers for coaching purposes. •

Recreative P.T. Classes.

Men.

In order to satisfy the definite need for adult physical activities, evening Recreative Physical Training Classes have been arranged at Deepdale Modern School. The total on roll for two classes is 40. Members of N.A.L.G.O. provided a nucleus for one of the classes. The classes are proving a success both from the point of view of regular attendance and enthusiasm on the part of the members. There is need for further classes throughout the town but there is still a lack of leaders and suitable accommodation. It is hoped that a Leaders' Course will satisfy the former requirement.

Women.

Two evening Physical Training Classes have been run during the winter season 1938-9, at Deepdale Modern and Fishwick Council Senior Schools. There is a lack of leaders who are able to take this Recreative work accompanied by music, but it is hoped that a Leaders' Course will solve the problem, and that additional classes will be started next winter.

Three other classes of this type are conducted by the Lancashire Keep-Fit Movement.

Voluntary Organisations.

During the year a survey has been made of all the known organisations providing physical training classes for the post school age groups and adults. It is suggested that the work of these organisations could be profitably linked with that of the Committee. The greatest needs are those of accommodation and leaders.

Classes for the Unemployed Men.

Organised for the Preston Branch of the Mid. Lancs. Community Council.

A regular weekly swimming class for unemployed men has been running for some time. This year there has been an increase in the numbers attending.

Further work for the unemployed includes provision for Recreative Physical Training classes. These classes have been taken over by the Committee and have been provided with instructor, accommodation and apparatus.

Conclusion.

It is hoped that with a sound scheme of Physical Education in schools, including physical training, games, dancing and swimming, the beneficial effect on the child will be physical, mental and moral, and that the desire for healthy outdoor exercise, which is inculcated during the school years, will be carried on to adult life. Thus, the Education Authority, by means of supervised school work and the provision of adolescent and adult classes, are endeavouring to provide a complete scheme of Physical Education.

R. S. BRECKON.
V. M. KENT.

13.—PROVISION OF MEALS.

Meals for necessitous school children are supplied at two centres. Arrangements are under the supervision of the School Attendance and Child Welfare Department.

454 children, compared with 432 last year, were given dinners and 58,331 meals were served compared with 58,910 in 1937.

14.—BLIND, DEAF, DEFECTIVE AND EPILEPTIC CHILDREN.

Mental Defectives.

Of children reported by Head Teachers to be educationally retarded 42 were examined by the School Medical Officers.

Diagnosis and recommendations are as follows :—

Classification				Recommendation	
Normal, dull or backward	21			Public Elementary School	21
Mental Defective (feeble-minded)	16			Special Day School for educable Mental Defectives	14
				Residential School for educable Mental Defectives	2
Feeble-minded (low grade)	2	}		Notified to Local Authority under Mental Deficiency (Notification of Children) Regulations, 1928	5
Imbecile	3				
	—				
	42				42
	—				—

It is noted that 14 children were recommended for admission to the Special Day School for Mental Defectives. This school is situated in the Open Air School, Moor Park, new building and the Head Mistress has supplied me with the following information :—

	Boys	Girls	Total
Number on register at beginning of year	43	38	81
Number admitted during the year ...	13	10	23
Number left during the year ...	14	16	30
Number on register at end of year ...	38	32	70

The reasons for discharge were :—

Left at 14 years of age ...	12	13	25
Too low grade—ineducable ...	1	1	2
Admitted to Institutions ...	1	1	2
Deceased ...	...	1	1

Two educable mentally defective children are in Allerton Priory Residential School, Liverpool and 5 in the Royal Albert Institution, Lancaster.

Blind Children.

There were no new cases admitted to Homes for the Blind during the year but one girl who has been in the Sunshine House, Southport since early infancy attained 5 years of age and has been taken over by the Education Committee. In addition to this case there are 13 in the Homes for the Blind, Fulwood, and one in the Catholic Blind School, Liverpool. Five are totally blind and the remaining 10 are partially blind.

Deaf Children.

Two children were admitted to the Royal Cross School for the Deaf, Preston. There are at present 15 children in the Special Schools, 5 boys and 7 girls in the Royal Cross School and two boys and one girl at the St. John's Institution.

Epileptic Children.

There are four cases of epilepsy among school children where the condition is so grave that it is not possible to allow attendance at Public Elementary Schools. Normally these children would be placed in a residential school but when the epilepsy is complicated by feeble-mindedness or paralysis difficulty in placing these children has been experienced.

Physically Defective Children.

As these children are discovered at the clinics or school medical inspection their names are placed on the waiting list for the Open Air School and they are admitted as vacancies occur.

The Open Air School for Physically Defective Children is reported upon in paragraph 11.

15.—NURSERY SCHOOL.

During 1938, there were 141 children admitted to the Nursery School, of which 21 were re-admissions. The school is open to all children between the age of two and five years, but owing to the shortage of accommodation with a long waiting list for admission, children with some physical defect or poor home surrounding are given priority of place. Of the 120 children admitted during 1938, 25 had poor home conditions. The other 95 children showed the following physical defects :—

Rickets	29	Anæmia	14
Bronchitis	6	Nervous Debility ...	9
Malnutrition	30	Cervical adenitis ...	5
Cardiac disease	2		

It will be seen from these figures that most of the children admitted to the Nursery School are physically handicapped on admission. The results obtained at the school, both as regards physical and mental improvement, are however, very encouraging, as shown by examination of children passing on to the elementary school at the age of four-and-a-half to five years. Occasionally a child is still not fit at this age to attend the ordinary Elementary School. Arrangements are therefore made to allow the child to extend his stay at the Nursery School.

Towards the end of last year a new sunlight clinic was opened in the centre of the town, and arrangements made for the nursery school children to attend. This should prove an added benefit, especially to this type of child, suffering from rickets, malnutrition and anæmia.

One hundred and thirty two children left the Nursery School during the year. Sixty-four children were transferred to Elementary Schools, one child was transferred to the Open Air School, Moor Park at the age of 7 years, thirty-two were taken off the register owing to long illness, seven were transferred to hospital, one to a sanatorium, eight children left the town and nineteen failed to attend through lack of co-operation on the part of the parents.

Each child is medically examined on entrance and thence once annually as a routine. Intermediate examinations are made where necessary, which is usually the case. There were 274 medical examinations made during the year as follows :—

First examination on entrance	96
Second examination after one year	43
Third examination after two years	27
Intermediate examinations	108
	<hr/>
Total	274
	<hr/>

A School Nurse attends daily in the morning for the treatment of minor ailments. Children showing defects unable to be treated by the School Nurse are referred to the appropriate quarter for such treatment. Fifteen

children, eleven of which suffered from enlarged tonsils and adenoids, were referred to the Preston Royal Infirmary. Seventy-seven children were referred elsewhere as follows :—Dentist, 19 ; Massage, 11 ; Orthopædic clinic, 6 ; Refraction clinic, 4 ; Ultra-Violet Light clinic, 31 ; Tuberculosis Officer, 6.

16.—SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

Medical and dental inspections were carried out at the Park School, Winckley Square Convent, Lark Hill Convent, the Grammar School, the Catholic College and the Junior Technical and Commercial School. In these schools annual medical and dental examinations are made of every child so that defects developed within the past year are ascertained.

The number inspected in 1938 shows a normal variation from that of 1937 but there is a large increase in the total number of defects found which is, however, chiefly due to dental conditions. The number of defects is 515 compared with 268 in 1937 and in respect of dental diseases 290 compared with 17 in 1937. Other variations are 115 eye defects compared with 135 in 1937, 15 nose and throat defects compared with 42, 32 deformities compared with 6. These latter are mainly flat feet.

The standard of health is good and special attention has been paid to posture and physical training.

APPENDIX.

Tables I to X are Statistical Tables prepared for the Board of Education.

TABLE I.

Medical Inspections of children attending Public Elementary Schools, year ended 31st December, 1938.

A.—ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

Number of Inspections in the prescribed Groups :

Entrants	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1700
Second Age Group	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1538
Third Age Group	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1392
Total								<u>4630</u>
Number of other Routine Inspections								<u>1363</u>
Grand Total								<u><u>5993</u></u>

B.—OTHER INSPECTIONS.

Number of Special Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	2932
Number of Re-Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	<u>5933</u>
Total						<u><u>8865</u></u>

C.—CHILDREN FOUND TO REQUIRE TREATMENT.

Number of individual Children found at Routine Medical Inspection to require Treatment (excluding Uncleanliness and Dental Diseases)—

Prescribed Groups :

Entrants	...	...	...	...	...	...	120
Second Age Group	...	...	...	...	...	...	245
Third Age Group	...	...	...	...	...	...	<u>182</u>
Total (Prescribed Groups)							<u><u>547</u></u>

TABLE II.

Return of Defects found by Medical Inspection in the year ended 31st December, 1938.

DEFECT OR DISEASE.	ROUTINE INSPECTION		SPECIAL INSPECTIONS	
	NO. OF DEFECTS		NO. OF DEFECTS	
	Requiring Treatment	Requiring to be kept under observation but not requiring Treatment	Requiring Treatment	Requiring to be kept under observation but not requiring Treatment
	2	3	4	5
Skin	...	...	2	...
	...	...	10	...
	...	...	17	...
	...	...	58	...
	1	1	203	...
Eye	5	3	20	...
	1	1	22	...
	...	...	1	...
	...	...	3	...
	2	1	33	...
	229	35	33	1
	15	1	11	...
	...	3	23	...
	1	...	86	...
	...	...	120	...
Ear	...	...	...	...

Nose and Throat	115	365	112	25
	19	51	24	14
	44	50	55	59
	4	11	290	...

Enlarged Cervical Glands (non-tuberculous)	30	159	139	15
Defective Speech	1	7	5	1
Heart and Circulation { Heart Disease— Organic Functional Anæmia	20 4 18	40 13 25	7 18 40	6 3 10
Lungs { Bronchitis { Other non-tuberculous Diseases	20 6	21 6	140 60	2 ...
Tuberculosis { Pulmonary— Definite Suspected .....	... 2	... 1	2 3	......
{ Non-Pulmonary— Glands Bones and Joints Skin Other Forms .....	... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ...	1 11 ... 4	............
Nervous System { Epilepsy Chorea Other Conditions .....	... 3 1	... 3 4	1 34 24	... 1 ...
Deformities { Rickets Spinal Curvature Other Forms	3 30 16	... 38 13	1 2 34	... ... 3
Other Defects and Diseases (excluding Uncleanliness and Dental Diseases)	5	22	1116	...
Total... ..	595	874	2765	140

TABLE III.

Classification of the Nutrition of Children Inspected during the Year in the Routine Age Groups.

Age-groups	Number of Children Inspected	A (Excellent)		B (Normal)		C (Slightly subnormal)		D (Bad)	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Entrants	1700	515	30.2	1108	65.1	77	4.5	...	...
Second Age-group ...	1538	415	26.9	1021	66.3	100	6.5	2	...
Third Age-group	1392	249	17.8	989	71.0	152	10.9	2	...
Other Routine Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	4630	1179	25.4	3118	67.3	329	7.1	4	...

TABLE IV.

Return of all Exceptional Children in the Area.

BLIND CHILDREN.

A blind child is a child who is too blind to be able to read the ordinary school books used by children.

Entered in this Section are children who are so blind that they can only be appropriately taught in a school for blind children.

At Certified Schools for the Blind	At Public Elementary Schools	At Other Institutions	At no School or Institution	Total
6	6

TABLE IV.—*continued.*

PARTIALLY SIGHTED CHILDREN.

Entered in this Section are children who, though they cannot read ordinary school books or cannot read them without injury to their eyesight, have such power of vision that they can appropriately be taught in a school for the partially sighted.

Children who are able by means of suitable glasses to read the ordinary school books used by children without fatigue or injury to their vision are not included in this Table.

At Certified Schools for the Blind	At Certified Schools for the Partially Blind	At Public Elementary Schgols	At other Institutions	At no School or Institution	Total
9	9

DEAF CHILDREN.

A deaf child is a child who is too deaf to be taught in a class of hearing children in an Elementary School.

Entered in this Section are children who are so deaf that they can only be appropriately taught in a school for the deaf.

At Certified Schools for the Deaf	At Public Elementary Schools	At other Institutions	At no School or Institution	Total
15	15

PARTIALLY DEAF CHILDREN.

Entered in this Section are children who can only appropriately be taught in a school for the partially deaf.

At Certified Schools for the Deaf	At Certified Schools for the Partially Deaf	At Public Elementary Schools	At other Institutions	At no School or Institution	Total
...

TABLE IV.—*continued.*

MENTALLY DEFECTIVE CHILDREN.

FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN.

Mentally Defective children are children who, not being imbecile and not being merely dull or backward, are incapable by reason of mental defect of receiving proper benefit from the instruction in the ordinary Public Elementary Schools but are not incapable by reason of that defect of receiving benefit from instruction in Special Schools for mentally defective children.

The following Table includes all such children except those who have been notified to the Local Authority under the Mental Deficiency Act in accordance with Article 3 of the Mental Deficiency (Notification of Children) Regulations, 1928.

At Certified Schools for Mentally Defective Children	At Public Elementary Schools	At other Institutions	At no School or Institution	Total
72	4	8	41	125

EPILEPTIC CHILDREN.

CHILDREN SUFFERING FROM SEVERE EPILEPSY.

In this part of the Table only those children are included who are epileptic within the meaning of the Act, *i.e.*, children who, not being idiots or imbeciles, are unfit by reason of severe epilepsy to attend the ordinary Public Elementary Schools.

At Certified Special Schools	At Public Elementary Schools	At other Institutions	At no School or Institution	Total
...	3	3

TABLE IV.—*continued.*

PHYSICALLY DEFECTIVE CHILDREN.

A.—TUBERCULOUS CHILDREN.

Only children diagnosed as tuberculous and requiring treatment for tuberculosis at a sanatorium, a dispensary, or elsewhere are recorded in this category. Children suffering from crippling due to tuberculosis which is regarded as being no longer in need of treatment are recorded as crippled children, provided that the degree of crippling conforms to the description of a crippled child given at the head of Section C. All other tuberculous children who are regarded as being no longer in need of treatment are recorded as delicate children.

I.—CHILDREN SUFFERING FROM PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

(Including pleura and intra-thoracic glands.)

At Certified Special Schools	At Public Elementary Schools	At other Institutions	At no School or Institution	Total
...	...	1	2	3

II.—CHILDREN SUFFERING FROM NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

(This category includes tuberculosis of all sites other than those shown in above.)

At Certified Special Schools	At Public Elementary Schools	At other Institutions	At no School or Institution	Total
2	27	6	...	35

B.—DELICATE CHILDREN.

This Section is confined to children (except those included in other groups) whose general health renders it desirable that they should be specially selected for admission to an Open Air School.

At Certified Special Schools	At Public Elementary Schools	At other Institutions	At no School or Institution	Total
115	28	...	...	143

TABLE IV.—*continued.*

C.—CRIPPLED CHILDREN.

This section is confined to children (other than those diagnosed as tuberculous and in need of treatment for that disease) who are suffering from a degree of crippling sufficiently severe to interfere materially with a child's normal mode of life, *i.e.*, children who, generally speaking, are unable to take part, in any complete sense, in physical exercises or games or such activities of the School curriculum as gardening or forms of handwork usually engaged in by other children.

At Certified Special Schools	At Public Elementary Schools	At other Institutions	At no School or Institution	Total
8	10	5	...	23

D.—CHILDREN WITH HEART DISEASE.

This Section is confined to children whose defect is so severe that they are incapable by reason of such physical defect of receiving proper benefit from the instruction in the ordinary Public Elementary Schools.

At Certified Special Schools	At Public Elementary Schools	At other Institutions	At no School or Institution	Total
5	3	8

CHILDREN SUFFERING FROM MULTIPLE DEFECTS.

Children suffering from a combination of the following types of defects :—

Combination of Defect	At Certified Special Schools	At other Institutions	At no School or Institution	Total
Mental Defect and Deaf	1	...	...	1
„ and Epileptic ... ..	...	...	1	1
„ and Cripple	4	1	2	7
„ Cripple and Epileptic ... ..	...	1	1	2
Epileptic and Deaf and Dumb ... ..	...	...	1	1
Epileptic and Cripple	1	...	...	1
Total...	6	2	5	13

TREATMENT TABLES.

TABLE V.

GROUP I.—Minor Ailments (excluding Uncleanliness, for which see Table X).

Disease or Defect.	Number of defects treated, or under treatment during the year.		
	Under the Authority's Scheme.	Otherwise.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Skin—			
Ringworm—Scalp:—			
(i) X-Ray Treatment ...	...	...	...
(ii) Other ...	16	...	16
Ringworm—Body ...	20	...	20
Scabies ...	15	...	15
Impetigo ...	548	...	548
Other Skin Disease ...	69	1	70
Minor Eye Defects—			
External and other, but excluding cases falling in Group II. ...	332	6	338
Minor Ear Defects ...	338	3	341
Miscellaneous (<i>e.g.</i> , Minor Injuries, Bruises, Sores, Chilblains, etc.) ...	3943	9	3952
TOTAL ...	5281	19	5300

TABLE VI.

GROUP II.—Defective Vision and Squint (excluding Minor Eye Defects treated as Minor Ailments—Group I).

Defect or Disease	Number of Defects dealt with.			Number of children for whom spectacles were			
	Under the Author- ity's Scheme	Other- wise	Total	Prescribed (1)		Obtained (2)	
				(i) Under the Author- ity's Scheme	(ii) Other- wise	(i) Under the Author- ity's Scheme	(ii) Other- wise
(1)	(2)	(4)	(5)				
Errors of Refraction (including squint) ...	792	15	807				
Other Defect or Dis- ease of the Eyes (ex- cluding those recorded in Group I.) ...	...	...	...	649	10	480	10
Total ...	792	15	807				

TABLE VII.

GROUP III.—Treatment of Defects of Nose and Throat.

NUMBER OF DEFECTS													
Received Operative Treatment.												Received other forms of Treatment (4)	Total number treated (5)
Under the Authority's Scheme, in Clinic or Hospital (1)				By Private Practitioner or Hospital, apart from the Authority's Scheme (2)				Total (3)					
(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)		
...	...	250	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	251	...	97	348

(i) Tonsils only. (ii) Adenoids only. (iii) Tonsils and Adenoids.
(iv) Other defects of the nose and throat.

TABLE VIII.

GROUP IV.—Orthopædic and Postural Defects.

	Under the Authority's Scheme (1)			Otherwise (2)			Total number treated
	Residential treatment with education (i)	Residential treatment without education (ii)	Non-residential treatment at an orthopaedic clinic (iii)	Residential treatment with education (i)	Residential treatment without education (ii)	Non-residential treatment at an orthopaedic clinic (iii)	
Number of children treated ...	15	7	151	...	...	...	161

TABLE IX.

DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT.

(1) Number of children inspected by the Dentist—

(a) Routine age-groups

AGE	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	TOTAL
Number	1064	1180	1265	1207	1198	1172	1206	1224	813	25	3	10357

(b) Specials 2985

(c) Total (Routine and Specials) 13342

(2) Number found to require treatment 9281

(3) Number actually treated 6878

(4) Attendances made by children for treatment 9617

(5) Half-days devoted to :—
 Inspection 59
 Treatment 1206

TOTAL 1265

(7) Extractions :—
 Permanent Teeth 1612
 Temporary Teeth 6609

TOTAL 8221

(6) Fillings :—
 Permanent Teeth 6993
 Temporary Teeth 111

TOTAL 7104

(8) Administrations of general anaesthetics for extractions 1359

(9) Other Operations :—
 Permanent Teeth 1570
 Temporary Teeth 66

TOTAL 1636

TABLE X.

Uncleanliness and Verminous Conditions.

(1) Average number of visits per school made during the year by the School Nurses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
(2) Total number of examinations of children in the Schools by School Nurses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18002
(3) Number of individual children found unclean	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3941
(4) Number of children cleansed under arrangements made by the Local Education Authority	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(5) Number of cases in which legal proceedings were taken :—								
(a) Under the Education Act, 1921	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Under School Attendance Byelaws	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE XI.

Uncleanliness and Verminous Conditions.

Age	Number examined	Clean		Slight Infection		Moderate Infection		Major Infection	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Infants under 7 years	5350	4177	78.1	602	11.3	500	9.3	71	1.3
7	2009	1590	79.1	227	11.3	169	8.4	23	1.1
8	1886	1465	77.7	224	11.9	166	8.8	31	1.6
9	1898	1420	74.8	258	13.6	189	9.9	31	1.6
10	1682	1335	79.4	185	11.0	146	8.7	16	0.9
11	1783	1359	76.2	263	14.7	134	7.5	27	1.5
12 and over	3394	2715	80.0	435	12.8	202	5.9	42	1.2
All ages									
1938	18002	14061	78.1	2194	12.2	1506	8.4	241	1.3
1937	18019	14584	80.9	1893	10.5	1367	7.5	175	0.9
1936	20635	16195	78.4	2388	11.5	1782	8.6	270	1.3
1935	20639	16946	82.1	1920	9.3	1555	7.5	218	1.0
1934	22958	19370	84.3	1854	8.0	1522	6.6	212	.9
1933	24044	19638	81.6	2235	9.3	1786	7.4	385	1.6
1932	25478	20158	79.1	2640	10.3	2314	9.0	366	1.4
1931	25780	19065	74.0	3309	12.8	3123	12.1	283	1.1

TABLE XII.

School Accommodation and Average Attendance.

		Number of Schools	Recognised Accommodation	Average attendance for year ended 31st March, 1938
Church of England	...	17	11900	4103
Roman Catholic	...	11	8404	5415
Council	...	11	5270	3643
Nonconformist	...	5	2289	1361
Total	...	44	27863	14522

TABLE XIV.

Medical Inspection Clinics.

Defect.	On Books, 1st Jan. 1938.	New Cases.	Dis- charged.	Left on the Books 31st Dec., 1938.
Malnutrition	22	197	193	26
Uncleanliness—Head	2	37	34	5
„ Body ... ..	...	...	...	...
Skin Disease	23	286	280	29
Eye	19	109	111	17
Ear	28	224	210	42
Nose and Throat	36	424	413	47
Enlarged Glands	18	136	123	31
Defective Speech	4	4	4	4
Teeth	4	20	20	4
Heart and Circulation	15	52	53	14
Lungs	24	199	191	32
Tuberculosis—Pulmonary	1	5	4	2
„ Non-Pulmonary	2	5	5	2
Nervous System	12	57	56	13
Deformities	8	37	36	9
Other Defects	106	1116	1108	114
Total	324	2908	2841	391
Clinics : Miller Arcade	80	827	839	68
Cuttle Street	21	861	845	37
Barlow Street... ..	199	977	930	246
Open-Air School	24	243	227	40

Total attendances for the last five years :—

	Miller Arcade Clinic.	Cuttle Street	Barlow Street Clinic.	Open Air School	Nursery School	Total.
1938...	1448	1195	4582	758	63	8046
1937...	1418	1154	3102	556	...	6230
1936...	1548	1224	3351	501	...	6624
1935...	3428	1790	3864	562	...	9644
1934...	3847	2375	2610	754	...	9586

TABLE XV.
Minor Ailments Treatment Clinics.

Defect.	On Books, 1st Jan. 1938.	New Cases.	Dis- charged.	Left on the Books 31st Dec., 1938.
Skin :				
Ringworm, Scalp	I	15	14	2
" Body ... ..	...	20	20	...
Scabies ... ..	...	15	14	1
Impetigo	11	537	540	8
Other Skin Diseases ...	1	69	68	2
Minor Eye Defects :				
External and other, but ex- cluding cases falling in Table IV., Group Is.	11	327	330	8
Minor Ear Defect	19	322	309	32
Miscellaneous (e.g., Minor Injuries, Bruises, Sores, Chilblains, etc.)	60	3892	3915	37
Total	103	5197	5210	90
Clinics :				
Miller Arcade	26	1838	1839	25
Cuttle Street	28	1449	1469	8
Barlow Street	35	1075	1079	31
Open-Air School... ..	13	412	415	10
Nursery School	1	423	408	16

Total attendances for the last six years :—

	Miller Arcade	Cuttle Street	Barlow Street	Open Air School	Nursery School	Total
1938	15334	8091	10829	5491	2784	42529
1937	15369	9924	9419	6599	2392	43703
1936	17178	10194	8817	6902	2703	45794
1935	16094	9219	10024	6385	2150	43872
1934	17695	11933	9356	9799	2470	51253
1933	19954	12838	9107	7414	1998	51311

TABLE XVI.

Tonsils and Adenoids.
Number of Defects found at Routine Inspections.

	No. examined	No. referred for treatment	%	No. referred for observation	%
Entrants—Boys ...	874	30	3.4	84	9.6
Girls ...	826	20	2.4	81	9.8
Second Age Group—Boys	797	46	5.7	127	15.9
Girls	741	39	5.2	111	14.9
Third Age Group—Boys	722	23	3.1	25	3.4
Girls	670	20	2.9	38	5.6
Totals	4630	178	3.8	466	10.0

TABLE XVII.

Defective Vision and/or Squint.
Number of Defects found.

		Routine Medical Inspection.					
		No. examined		No. referred for treatment		Percentage referred	
		1937	1938	1937	1938	1937	1938
Second Age Group—Boys ...	...	770	797	62	69	8.0	8.6
(aged 8—9) Girls ...	...	746	741	83	68	11.1	9.1
Third Age Group—Boys ...	...	764	722	67	44	8.7	6.1
(aged 12) Girls ...	...	739	670	68	51	9.2	7.6

Work of the Refraction Clinic.

	1935	1936	1937	1938
No. of Sessions	122	136	116	112
Total No. of Refractions carried out ...	822	891	830	792
Total No. of Prescriptions given	594	690	635	649
Total Attendances	2658	2809	2708	2585
Average Attendance per Session	21.8	20.6	23.3	23.08

TABLE XVIII.

Summary of the Work of the Dental Surgeons.
For the Period January 1st to December 31st, 1938.
ROUTINE GROUPS.

SCHOOLS VISITED	Number of Children Examined at School	No Treatment required	Number requiring Treatment	Number accepted Treatment	Number refused Treatment	Own Dentist	PARTICULARS OF ATTENDANCES AND TREATMENT AT DENTAL CLINIC.								
							Number attended Clinic	No. of Actual Attendances at Clinic	Number Re-treated	No. of Extractions.		No of Gas Administrations.	No. of Stoppings	No. of Dressings	No. of Scalings
										T.	P.				
St. Andrew's ...	42	11	31	8	23	...	68	72	40	30	3	3	134	...	...
Holme Slack Council ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
St. Mary's St. Methodist Ribbleton Avenue ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	13	5	2	5	4	7	2	...
St. Ignatius' ...	22	6	16	8	8	...	140	377	63	170	66	55	324	113	...
Roebuck Street Council	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	251	115	58	44	28	296	49	...
St. Ignatius' Central ...	4	1	3	2	1	...	29	40	7	46	9	8	6	11	...
English Martyrs	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	46	21	5	7	6	83	2	...
Eldon Street Council	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	3	1	...
St. Gregory's ...	25	10	15	5	10	...	1	6	...	4	6	3	4	...	...
Open Air "A" ...	2	1	1	1	...	...	70	86	41	35	28	13	89	21	...
English Martyrs' Central	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	33	13	14	14	10	21	13	...
Ashton Methodist	104	16	88	48	38	2	1	2	...	...	1	1	2	...	...
St. Saviour's ...	168	81	87	56	31	...	47	52	26	20	4	5	96	...	...
St. Michaels' ...	167	58	109	70	37	2	52	122	19	63	38	23	83	41	...
Sacred Heart ...	169	47	122	62	56	4	65	71	35	21	3	3	133	4	...
Frenchwood Council	522	128	394	291	89	14	59	66	25	74	5	4	106	2	...
Emmanuel ...	356	129	227	125	96	6	283	327	155	172	24	19	459	10	...
Greenlands Council	144	86	58	42	14	2	123	154	68	46	23	18	173	21	...
St. Augustine's ...	589	315	274	213	56	5	38	75	16	54	23	17	67	7	...
Moor Park Methodist	430	180	250	154	88	8	202	562	96	373	169	132	347	139	2
St. Thomas' ...	206	50	156	128	26	2	149	205	79	81	23	23	309	21	...
Deepdale Council	501	245	256	183	28	45	124	130	82	100	5	4	176	7	...
Trinity Council ...	516	131	385	215	129	41	177	240	128	155	27	37	266	23	...
Deepdale Modern	303	118	185	110	52	23	200	253	113	98	42	29	382	10	...
Blessed Sacrament	279	145	134	110	17	7	106	169	65	7	36	19	306	9	...
							109	258	49	147	68	56	148	70	...

Christ Church ...	214	37	177	131	31	15	130	156	75	76	19	12	224	8	...
St. Mary's C.E. Junr.	156	73	83	56	26	1	55	102	16	90	22	23	67	26	...
St. Wilfrid's ...	103	17	86	62	21	3	56	63	31	38	7	5	101	...	...
English Martyrs'	725	300	425	249	152	24	228	316	129	134	46	50	343	52	1
St. Peter's ...	82	19	63	42	15	6	40	41	22	35	3	2	54	...	...
St. Mary's R.C.	188	29	159	107	47	5	106	119	51	121	12	8	157	7	...
Roper's ...	121	15	106	60	46	...	56	65	26	45	9	5	78	3	...
St. Matthew's ...	466	259	207	153	54	...	153	308	104	190	59	57	240	43	...
Open-Air Special	63	8	55	40	13	2	39	48	30	10	11	9	54	4	...
Open Air "A" ...	116	53	63	54	9	...	50	71	34	11	22	14	74	11	...
St. Stephen's ...	220	32	188	120	64	4	116	142	55	108	6	4	221	3	...
St. Cuthbert's ...	22	19	3	1	2	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Eldon Street Council	344	146	198	95	103	...	93	117	58	20	24	18	174	13	...
Talbot ...	565	103	462	277	171	14	214	239	115	181	35	21	325	8	...
Fishwick Senior	254	123	131	91	40	...	83	223	72	30	83	36	170	51	...
St. Joseph's ...	462	305	157	109	48	...	43	78	27	36	17	12	63	20	...
English Martyr's Central	110	43	67	42	25	...	41	49	27	...	9	5	102	3	...
St. Mark's ...	158	31	127	87	40	...	4	5	1	...	2	1	4	2	...
Roebuck Street Council	371	194	177	93	84	...	43	53	22	19	12	8	63	6	...
St. Jude's ...	68	44	24	16	8	...	16	16	11	4	...	...	32	...	...
St. Ignatius' Central	133	47	86	43	43	...	24	27	18	3	4	4	31	6	...
Hinckman ...	143	23	120	78	41	1	1	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...
St. Matthew's Branch	37	27	10	7	3	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
St. Luke's ...	288	176	112	66	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Parish ...	154	34	120	73	41	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Gregory's ...	245	146	99	53	46	...	1	2	1	...	1	1	...	1	...
Elementary School Totals	10357	4061	6296	4036	2018	242	3893	5857	2187	2928	1077	816	6599	843	8

TABLE XIX.

Work of Dental Surgeons.

Children Inspected at the Routine Age Groups during the last five years.

YEAR	AGES														Totals
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
1938	1064	1180	1265	1207	1198	1172	1206	1224	813	25	3	...	10357
1937	1253	1350	1359	1389	1366	1407	1382	1468	6	2	...	...	10982
1936	1436	1520	1534	1566	1617	1585	1619	19	26	3	...	...	10925
1935	1345	1458	1515	1621	1614	1652	18	33	18	1	...	...	9275
1934	1079	1140	1256	1301	1396	26	39	36	26	2	...	...	6301

TABLE XX.

Work of Dental Surgeons.

Percentage of Children requiring treatment in each age group.

YEAR	Aged 6	Aged 7	Aged 8	Aged 9	Aged 10	Aged 11	Aged 12	Aged 13	Aged 14	Aged 15	Aged 16
1938	27.3	53.5	61.5	67.4	61.7	64.2	66.6	70.2	75.4	56.0	100
1937	30.2	54.6	61.8	61.9	63.0	64.5	67.6	67.3	...	...	...
1936	20.1	45.9	55.2	55.6	57.1	56.9	61.0	...	...	...	...
1935	22.2	46.4	60.7	67.2	63.4	63.1	...	...	...	...	...
1934	27.62	55.0	69.82	73.33	70.77	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE XXI.

Casuals attending Dental Clinic. Particulars of Attendance and Treatment.

AGES					Number attended Clinic	No. of Actual Attend- ances at Clinic	No. of Extrac- tions		No. of Gas Adminis- trations	No. of Stoppings	No. of Dressings	No. of Scalings
							T.	P.				
Aged	3	...	...	...	24	25	26	...	...	4	4	...
„	4	...	...	...	197	217	285	...	11	49	24	1
„	5	...	...	...	426	462	676	...	28	58	37	...
„	6	...	...	...	443	496	783	7	48	39	50	...
„	7	...	...	...	394	453	616	18	56	33	65	...
„	8	...	...	...	395	486	529	54	60	47	74	...
„	9	...	...	...	296	381	363	59	54	35	85	...
„	10	...	...	...	260	344	238	93	63	54	74	...
„	11	...	...	...	182	286	81	88	67	59	120	1
„	12	...	...	...	160	255	60	86	63	56	98	1
„	13	...	...	...	173	287	21	103	74	52	125	...
„	14	...	...	...	35	68	3	27	19	19	25	1
Total Casuals					2985	3760	3681	535	543	505	781	4
Corresponding numbers in :												
	1937	...	...	...	2812	3907	3332	824	734	560	640	2
	1936	...	...	...	2943	4248	3206	1081	857	509	761	9
	1935	...	...	...	3027	4354	3063	1270	886	530	826	8
	1934	...	...	...	3109	4605	3438	1395	1035	463	805	8
	1933	...	...	...	3418	5179	4492	1227	1091	906	1249	4

TABLE XXII.
Work of Dental Surgeons.
Summary of the Work carried out during the last ten years.

PARTICULARS OF ATTENDANCES AND WORK AT DENTAL CLINIC.														
YEAR		Number of Children Examined	No Treat- ment required	Number requiring Treat- ment	Number accepted Treat- ment	Number refused Treat- ment	Own Dentist	Number attended Clinic	No. of Actual Attend- ances at Clinic	No. of Extrac- tions	No. of Gas Adminis- trations.	No. of Stoppings	No. of Dressings	No. of Scalings
1938	Routine Groups	...	4061	6296	4036	2018	242	3893	5857	4005	816	6599	843	8
	Casuals	...	...	2985	2985	...	...	2985	3760	4216	543	505	781	4
	Total	...	4061	9281	7021	2018	242	6878	9617	8221	1359	7104	1624	12
1937	...	...	4467	9327	6496	2736	95	6152	9239	7217	1382	6486	1447	8
1936	...	...	5138	8730	6232	2471	27	6159	10246	8289	1646	5404	1782	23
1935	...	...	4164	8138	6176	1761	201	6084	10191	8268	1571	6506	1587	29
1934	...	...	2452	6958	5684	1137	137	5583	10160	9414	1692	6604	1387	16
1933	...	...	1234	6052	5319	666	67	5247	10527	9080	1591	7040	2120	24
1932	...	...	2567	8436	6289	1932	215	6034	10432	6331	1243	9074	1883	49
1931	...	...	1548	7480	6093	1314	73	6070	10335	5170	839	9151	1725	30
1930	...	...	2023	4954	4547	316	114	4623	7460	4436	699	6352	2338	37
1929	...	...	3711	5373	4665	458	290	4462	7690	3403	620	8023	2091	24

TABLE XXIII.

Artificial Sunlight Clinics.

DEFECT	RECEIVED TREATMENT	CONDITION ON DISCHARGE			Failed to Complete Course
		Cured	Improved	Stationary	
Anaemia ...	10	...	8	...	...
Asthma ...	7	...	5	...	...
Alopecia ...	4	...	3	...	...
Bronchitis ...	25	3	15	...	...
Blepharitis ...	1	1	...	...	...
Chorea... ...	15	1	7	...	1
Debility ...	57	...	34	...	9
Dermatitis ...	1	1	...	...	...
Enl. neck glands	25	10	9	...	2
Enuresis ...	2	...	2	1	...
Laryngitis ...	2	...	1	...	...
Nasal Catarrh	2	...	...	...	1
Otorrhoea ...	3	1	1	...	...
Psoriasis ...	3	2	1	...	...
Rheumatism ...	5	...	2	...	...
Rickets ...	2	...	2	...	...
Seborrhoea ...	1	1	...	...	...
Skin Disease, other ...	2	2	...	...	...
Urticaria ...	2	1	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	8	2	4	...	1
TOTALS ...	177	25	94	1	14

TABLE XXIV.
Cases of Infectious Disease reported by Head Teachers.

SCHOOL.	Scarlet Fever	Measles	Whoop- ing Cough.	Diph- theria.	Chicken Pox.	Mumps.	Scabies, Impetigo, &c.	Influ- enza.
Ashton Methodist	2	I	2	...	3	...	I	...
Blessed Sacrament	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Christ Church .....	...	5	3	I	29	2	...	...
Deepdale Council .....	...	I	...	...	10	21	I	...
Deepdale Modern .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eldon Street Council .....	...	24	...	...	10	...	...	...
Emmanuel .....	...	28	...	...	9	14	...	...
English Martyrs' Elementary ...	2	17	...	...	6	12	...	...
Fishwick Council.....	...	...	I	...	2	I	...	...
Frenchwood Council	I	6	4	I	48	2	2	...
Greenland Council Junior	18	9	I	2	14	28	...	...
Hincksman Memorial .....	...	9	2	...	22	15	...	...
Holme Slack Council Junior.....	...	8	...	...	6	...	...	...
Moor Park Methodist .....	...	...	I	...	26	19	...	...
Open Air School .....	...	2	...	...	4	3	I	...
Parish Church Junior .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ribbleton Avenue Council	4	9	9	...	66	22	I	...
Ribbleton Avenue Methodist .....	...	...	...	...	10	11	...	...
Roebuck Street Council .....	...	...	...	I	2	41	...	...
Roper's .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	...
Sacred Heart .....	...	8	...	...	I	...	...	...
St. Andrew's	I	20	I	I	3	3	...	...
St. Augustine's .....	...	9	3	...	5	...	...	...
St. Cuthbert's	I	20	3	...	23	7	...	...
St. Gregory's	3	...	I	...	6	54	...	...
St. Ignatius.....	I	I	...	I	2	39	...	...
St. Joseph's	2	...	...	I	3	I	...	...
St. Jude's	I	4	...	I	36	19	...	...
St. Luke's	I	...	...	...	10	22	I	...
St. Mark's	2	19	2	...	6	7	...	...
St. Mary's C. of E. ....	...	...	...	3	2	39	...	...
St. Mary's R.C. ....	...	25	3	...	...	...	...	...
St. Mary's Street Methodist .....	...	...	...	...	14	13	...	I
St. Matthew's .....	...	I	I	...	9	62	...	...
St. Matthew's Branch	I	...	...	...	23	12	...	...
St. Michael's	I	13	...	...	7	15	...	...
St. Peter's .....	...	I	I	...	...	4	...	...
St. Saviour's .....	...	3	I	I	...	17	...	...
St. Stephen's	I	I	5	...	56	2	...	...
St. Thomas's .....	...	18	I	2	7	6	...	...
St. Wilfrid's .....	...	3	I	...	I	...	...	...
Stoneygate Nursery .....	...	I	...	...	8	...	...	...
Talbot.....	...	45	6	...	10	14	...	...
Trinity Council .....	...	...	...	2	32	4	...	...
	44	311	52	17	531	531	8	I
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE XXV.

Home Visiting by Nurses. Visits and Re-visits.

Visit	Tonsils & Adenoids	Vision & Squint	Bronchitis	Cardiac Defects	Eye Diseases	Skin Diseases	Enlarged Glands	Ear Diseases	Dental Defects	Uncleanliness	Miscellaneous	Total
1st	135	203	1	6	10	8	1	5	1529	467	106	2471
2nd	34	45	...	...	1	...	...	4	283	...	11	378
3rd	19	16	...	...	...	...	...	2	56	...	9	102
4th	5	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	1	22
5th	7	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	15
6th	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7
7th	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3
8th	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3
9th	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5
10th	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Total ...	210	280	1	6	11	8	1	11	1879	467	133	3007

TABLE XXVI.

Open Air School, 1938.

	Boys	Girls	Total
No. on books, Jan. 1st, 1938	59	56	115
No. admitted during year	32	33	65
No. discharged during year	31	32	63
No. on books, 31st Dec., 1938	60	57	117
Average No. on roll	67.7	55.1	123.0
Average attendance	59.1	47.2	106.3
Average period of attendance of those discharged in 1938	2 year 1 mth	1 year 9 mths	1 year 11 mths

Analysis of Reasons for Admissions.

Disease	Boys	Girls	Total
Anaemia ... ..	...	2	2
Bronchitis	2	7	9
Bronchitis and Asthma	1	1	2
Chorea	4	2	6
Cardiac Disease	2	3	5
Debility	10	6	16
Epilepsy	1	...	1
Encephalitis, Post	1	...	1
Hyper-Muscular Dystrophy	1	...	1
Malnutrition	1	5	6
Myopia	1	...	1
Osteomyelitis	1	...	1
Otorrhoea, Chronic	1	...	1
Rheumatism ... ..	...	4	4
Spastic Paraplegia	2	...	2
Tuberculosis, Pulmonary (Quiescent)	1	1	2
Tubercular Glands (Quiescent)	1	1	2
„ Hip „	1	...	1
„ Spine „ ... ..	...	1	1
„ Abdomen „	1	...	1
Totals	32	33	65

Analysis of Reasons for Discharge.

Reasons for Discharge.	Boys	Girls	Total
Over school age (14)	6	6	12
Admitted to Hospital	3	2	5
Unfit, under private doctor	3	2	5
Found unsuitable (M.D.)	1	...	1
Fit to attend former School	15	19	34
Left District	3	3	6
All reasons	31	32	63

TABLE XXVII.
MEDICAL INSPECTION AT SECONDARY SCHOOLS.
 Number of children examined.

Ages	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	Total
Schools GIRLS :														
Park School	7	66	73	75	103	58	28	3	...	413
Winckley Square Convent	13	81	77	85	70	61	29	16	2	...	434
Lark Hill Convent	7	15	51	57	36	38	17	18	5	...	244
Junior Commercial School	1	30	17	4	...	...	...	52
Boys :														
Grammar School	1	4	20	41	94	81	83	54	35	10	2	...	425
Catholic College	14	65	72	68	45	46	20	8	4	...	342
Junior Technical and Commercial School	6	51	35	3	...	...	...	95
Totals	1	4	54	209	360	371	390	354	166	80	16	...	2005

RETURN OF DEFECTS.

Ages	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	Total Defects
Malnutrition	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2
Skin Diseases	2	...	1	5	1	...	...	...	9
Eye Diseases	9	15	18	23	19	23	7	1	...	115
Ear Diseases	2	2	1	...	...	5
Nose and Throat Diseases	1	3	2	3	2	3	1	...	...	15
Enl. Cervical Glands	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	3
Defective Speech	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Dental Defects	11	36	62	48	58	41	26	8	...	290
Heart and Circulation	2	5	8	3	7	3	...	...	28
Lung Diseases	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	4
Pulmonary Tuberculosis
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis
Nervous Diseases	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	2
Deformities	1	1	6	11	8	4	1	...	...	32
Other Defects	1	...	...	5	2	1	...	...	9
Total Defects	22	61	97	95	106	85	40	9	...	515

TABLE XXVII.—*continued.*

DEFECTS AS PERCENTAGES OF NUMBERS EXAMINED.

Defect	Park School	Winckley Square Convent School	Lark Hill Convent School	Grammar School	Catholic College	Harris Technical College	Totals
Malnutrition ...	.2	...	...	...	.2	...	.1
Skin Diseases ...	...	.2	...	...	.8	3.4	.4
Eye Diseases ...	4.3	7.6	3.6	6.8	6.1	3.4	5.7
Ear Diseases ...	...	.4	...	...	...	...	.2
Nose and Throat ...	.7	.9	1.2	...	1.4	2.0	.7
Cervical Glands ...	.7	...	...	...	...	...	.1
Defective Speech ...	...	...	...	...	.2	...	...
Teeth ...	...	51.3	2.4	14.3	...	...	14.4
Heart & Circulation.	3.3	.6	1.2	1.1	...	2.0	1.3
Lungs ...	...	...	...	.2	.2	1.3	.2
Tuberculosis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nervous System ...	.2	...	...	...	...	6	.1
Deformities ...	...	...	...	7.0	...	1.3	1.5
Other Defects ...	.7	...	...	.4	...	2.7	.4
Total defects ...	10.4	61.2	6.1	30.1	9.3	17.0	25.6

DENTAL INSPECTION AT SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

	Park School	Winckley Square Convent School	Lark Hill Convent School	Grammar School	Catholic College	Harris Institute Junior & Commercial	Totals
Inspected ...	515	307	250	429	329	184	2014
No Treatment Required	134	82	77	237	172	33	735
Requiring Treatment ...	381	225	173	192	157	151	1279
Per cent. Requiring Treatment ...	74.0	73.3	69.2	44.8	47.7	82.1	63.5
Treated at Clinic ...	12	2	9	6	9	32	70
Attendances ...	20	15	37	11	11	71	165
Extractions—							
Temporary Teeth ...	...	...	1	...	1	2	4
Permanent Teeth ...	3	3	9	3	2	25	45
Gas Administrations ...	2	2	4	2	2	15	27
Fillings ...	34	13	45	18	27	170	307
Dressings ...	2	3	7	1	...	1	14
Scalings ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...